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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,045—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	Rs. 21
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 22-12 per
"Glentromie"...	doz. bottles.
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	H. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70.	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
aMEDUSA	G. Mottel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,600	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April 1890, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway are from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th proximo.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bomba

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	14th April.
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abroy	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to both via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer has a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess on board, and is fitted out with every comfort for the passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For particulars apply to
P. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA" 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

PRODUCES a Clear and Beautiful Complexion, and removes all Roughness, Redness, Freckles, Tan, and all other Blemishes of the Skin.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy being necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"Not for an age, but for all time."
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

ENJOYS no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm and, we venture to say, a permanent hold on public favour. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected by a delightful process of affusion, which instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside.
Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk, and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet.
The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
BLOOD MIXTURE

ENRICHES the Blood, and cleanses it from all Impurities arising from any cause whatsoever. It restores the Tone and Strength of the System when debilitated by Disease or the Enervating Effects of the Climate.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.
Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS, & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 Rs candle-power each).. 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p. 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance postage extra.

JEWELLERY.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... from	36 0 to 560
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c. ... ,,	20 0 to 200
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled ... ,,	10 8 to 200
LOCKETS—Plain Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c. ... ,,	50 0 to 225
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns ... ,,	100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES ... ,,	250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings .. ,,	40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS ... ,,	135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANT and EARRINGS ... ,,	126 0 to 200
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper ... ,,	20 0 to 28
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs ... ,,	30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond ... ,,	40 0 to 400

	Rs. a. Rs
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c. ... from	50 0 to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled ,,	7 0 to 135
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert ... ,,	75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan ... ,,	27 0 to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan ... ,,	55 0 to 100
TOOTH PICKS ... ,,	10 0 to 30
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links ... ,,	55 0 to 80
Shirt front Studs, set of 3 in case ,,	13 8 to 18
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case... ,,	35 0 to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS ... ,,	25 0 to 30
PEARL NECKLETS ... ,,	225 0 to 360
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES ...	... ...
COMBINED PINS and STUDS ...	... ...
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS ,,	18 0 to 27
GOLD WHISTLES ... ,,	27 0 to 35
GOLD COMPASSES ... ,,	40 0 to 75
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EARTOPS ... ,,	150 0 to 300

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs
BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased ... from	5 0 to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased ... ,,	7 0 to 22
NECKLETS ... ,,	15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES ... ,,	40 0 to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings ... ,,	12 0 to 26
EARRINGS ... ,,	3 0 to 6
BROOCHES ... ,,	4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS ... ,,	1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert ... ,,	10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert ... ,,	9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan ... ,,	6 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS ... ,,	2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS and COLLAR-STUDS ... ,,	10 0 to 16

	Rs. a. Rs
SMELLING BOTTLES ... from	5 0 to 75
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES ... ,,	12 0 to 32
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES ... ,,	10 0 to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS ... ,,	36 0 to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS ... ,,	6 0 to 9
SILVER WHISTLES ... ,,	6 0 to 7-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS ... ,,	1 8 to 5
SILVER MOUNTED GLOVE STRETCHERS ... ,,	31 8 each.
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS ... ,,	27 0 each.
GENTS' SILVER CARD CASES ... ,,	25 0 to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES ,,	40 0 to 75
SILVER PURSES ... ,,	54 0 each.

"HALL MARKED" SILVER GOODS.

	Rs. a. Rs
GOBLETS ... from	110 0 to 200
SALT CELLARS, set of 4 and 6, in case ... ,,	85 0 to 160
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case ... ,,	60 0 to 70
KNIFE, FORK, SPOON and NAPKIN RING, in case ... ,,	70 0 to 100
FORKS and SPOON, in case ... ,,	35 0 to 40
MUGS ... ,,	45 0 to 90
TEA, COFFEE or ICE SPOONS ... ,,	50 0 to 65
CHILD'S BRUSH and POWDER BOX ... ,,	45 0 to 50
MUFFINEERS (set of 3) ... ,,	90 0 to 110
BUTTER DISHES ...	... ...

	Rs. a. Rs
SILVER MOUNTED TEA SERVICES ... from	115 0 to 130
SUGAR BOWLS and SIFTERS. ,,	75 0 to 90
PAP BOWLS and SPOONS ... ,,	85 0 to 95
BOUQUET HOLDERS ... ,,	40 0 to 50
CIGARETTE CASES ... ,,	27 0 to 65
CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES ... ,,	65 0 to 75
CIGAR CASES ... ,,	95 0 to 105
CIGAR CASES and MATCH BOXES ...	... ...
CIGAR CASE, CIGARETTE CASE, and MATCH BOX ... ,,	150 0 to 200
MATCH BOXES ... ,,	15 0 to 25
TOBACCO BOXES ... ,,	45 0 to 60

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
SOUVENIRS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MORENAS & CO

BEG to inform the Public that they have

OPENED A REFRESHMENT BOOTH AT THE FAIR.

HELD IN HONOR OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR
GYMKHANA SIDE
ON THE RIGHT OF THE BANDSTAND
Where the following articles can be had :—

ICES	PASTRY	SANDWICHES
BRANDY	WHISKY	SHERRY
PORT	BEER	STOUT
CHAMPAGNE	CLARET.	
&c.,	&c.,	&c.,

MORENAS & COMPANY.

A L & W'S "EXTRA QUALITY" A L & W'S
FELT HATS.

Of the Best Quality and most Fashionable Shapes,
IN BLACK, DRAB, DARK-BROWN, &c.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
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ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR

"LIGHT HOT WEATHER WINES"

CHASSELAS
GRAVES
BEAUNE
DEJEUNER CLARET
CHABLIS
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Please send for Price List.

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PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HOMEWARD BOUND

SEASON 1890.

THORPE AND CO.,

EVERY requisite for Travellers by Rail or Steamer ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear ... Rs.	8 to 16 8
Travelling Suits ... ,,	30 to 35 0
Warm Suits, Cheviot, etc., ... ,,	45 to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters ... ,,	48 to 55 0
Best White Shirts with Bands, each ...	4 4
Do. do. do. Collars ...	4 8
Best Oxford do. do. ...	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool ... Rs.	7-8 to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm ... ,,	10-8 to 12 8
Dressing Gowns ... ,,	10-8 to 25 0
Warm Lambs' Wool Undervests and Pants, each.	6 8
Stout Merino Vests and Pants, each ...	6 8
Gauze Merino Undervests, per dozen...	12 8
Do. do. Pants do. ...	21 8
Extra Superior Gauze Vests do. ...	30 0
Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen ...	8 8
Superior Merino Socks do. ...	15 8
Very Warm Lambs' Wool Socks, per dozen...	25 0
Ribbed Hand-knitted Socks do ...	30 0
Warm Gloves, per pair ...	1 8
Warm Mufflers ... Rs.	2-2 to 3 0
Best Tweed Hats and Caps ... ,,	3 to 4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen ...	6 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from ...	30 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux do. ...	40 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags do. ...	8 0
Soiled Linen Bags do. ...	5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags do. ...	28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete, from ...	13 8

	Rs. a.
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket, from ...	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress-boxes in Case.. Rs.	28 to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats ...	5 0
Overland Chairs ... from	4 0
Money Belts, Pockets all round ...	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes ...	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers ...	2 12
White Canvas Shoes ...	6 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel ...	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts ...	2 12
Rug Straps ...	1 8
Leather Purses ...	2 0
Sovereign Boxes ...	2 0
Razors, ready for use ...	2 0
Shaving Brushes ...	2 0
Nail and Trooth Brushes ... each	0 12
Travelling Pillows ... each	1 0
Resais or Quilts ... from	4 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ... from	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap-boxes ... from	1 8
Sponges and Bags ... each	8
Penknives ...	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths ...	15 0
Hold-Alls with Strong Leather Straps ... each	12 8
Waterproof Dressing-cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, etc. ...	5 8
Marine or Salt-water Soap ... per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with Wicker cover ...	3 0
Padlocks, each ...	1 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS' MATINEE
Children, under 12.....Free | Adults.....Ans. 8.

ON MONDAY
THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY
We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink
MASKED
As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most
HANDSOME "BON BON"

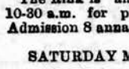
At the earnest request of our Friends
OUR DANCE PROGRAMME
Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a
SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission : End and Balcony Rs. 5.
Front Row Rs. 4; Second Row Rs. 3; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Register your names and Secure your tickets early.

As this is the last Grand Night of the Season we invite everyone to witness This Grand Sight.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.
On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ½ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.
On THURSDAY NIGHT there will be a "One Skate Race, Distance 5 Laps, Open to all Amateurs.
FRIDAY NEXT, being GOOD FRIDAY the Rink will be open all day till 4 p.m. Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
On FRIDAY NIGHT there will be a race open to all. Distance 10 laps, when no running will be allowed—but pure Skating.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Childrens' Matinee, there will be races for boys and Girls—from 2 to 4 p.m.
N. B.—Season Admission Tickets expire on 31st March 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES.



THE first class steam-ship LISCARD, 1895 tons, will probably sail about the 12th April for GENOA, has very good accommodation for a limited number of passengers, no doctor or stewardess Fare Rs. 300; and the MACIVER LINE NIAGARA 3,100 tons, carrying both doctor and stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, will sail for Plymouth about the middle of June. Apply to
MESSRS KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

A LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED
BY
Mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind."
CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT
FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES
FOR
PRIVATE AND OFFICE USE.

PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS,
Of all sizes and descriptions.

JAPANNED BOXES,
SUCH AS
FALL FRONT CUPBOARDS, WRITING, CASH DEED, PAPER AND KEY BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ ઈંડીનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1889 of Rs. 100 per whole share, and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY the 2nd April 1890. between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P. M. at the registered office No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for two yearly or three yearly COUNTRY SPIRIT FARM of the Rajpipla State from 1st August, 1890. Each tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderers will guarantee, and should reach the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on 25th April, 1890. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in guarantee of the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the country spirit farm of the Rajpipla State.
2. The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to state interests.
3. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the decision of the undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the undersigned a sum, in cash or Government Securities endorsed to him, which added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the tender will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tender has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditons of the license to be issued to him by the undersigned. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptence of his tenders will be cancelled, and undersigned will select another of the tenders or call for fresh tenders or dispose of the farm in some other way.
4. Information as to the terms of the licence and on other points can be obtained on application to the senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State, The British still-head duty system is in force and the licence is based on the form current in British Districts.
5. The form includes a levy of a tapping fee on toddy trees, and an export duty on Mhowra.
A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, 31st March, 1890.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta)	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras)	Rs. 36	
The *Pioneer* (Allahabad)	Rs. 36	

* The Papers as arranged are posted from places where they are published. 1,000 copies of above Newspapers are circulated by the Library and its Branches DAILY on day of issue among local Subscribers and posted on second day to Mofussil Subscribers. The library can increase the number of copies to 10,000 if required.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
PEOPLES FAIR ON THE ESPLANADE.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of PURDAH LADIES and others, carriages will be ADMITTED in the FAIR, TO-DAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. on payment of an Admission Fee of Rs. 2 per each carriage.
No carriage will be allowed to remain in the Fair after 7 p.m.
Tickets can be had at the office of the Fair and the entrance gates on the Esplanade and Hornby Roads.
2nd April, 1890.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned
G. K. REMINGTON.
The Kennels, Worlee.

PUNJAB BANKING CO., LIMITED.
CASHMERE BRANCH

THE above Branch will be open for business, at Srinagar, on Monday, 14th April 1890. Sums paid to the Punjab Banking Co., Ld. at Lahore, Ferozepore or Quetta or to the Correspondents of the Bank throughout India, will be available in Srinagar less 12 Annas per Rs. 100 for Exchange. A list of correspondents and full particulars will be sent on application to
D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.
Lahore, 28th March, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

TENDERS are INVITED for the following SERVICES for the official year 1890-91—
1.—Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2—Supply of Petty Stores, &c.
3—Supply of Road Metal, Sandstone, yellow and red Hill Earth, &c.
4.—Watering Roads.
5.—Supply of Ordinary Carts, Water Carts, and Bullocks.
Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, during Office hours.
Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P. M. on the 11th Instant.
The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, Northern Division.
Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received, and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.
MUNCHERJEE, C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

AGENT WANTED.

A LONDON FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND GENERAL EXPORTERS (at present doing a trade with India) are desirous of developing their connection therefore require an energetic and influential Representative for Bombay and district. Applicants must be in a position to introduce sound business as well as Buying Agencies. To a man of influence this is an opportunity to create a profitable working Agency. Advertisers have been established in the City of London nearly a century, and have valuable credits with English and Foreign Manufacturers. References would be given (and required) to leading Indian Traders and any of the Banks. Applications to be made, with full particulars in strict confidence, to Delhi, care of JOHN HADDON &Co,'s Central Advertising Offices, 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, London, E. C.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are speedidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
ANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ¼ oz to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

(BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.)

TAXIDERMISTS AND NATURALISTS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
H. E. GENERAL SIR FRED. ROBERTS, Bart., V.C. G. C. B., G. C. I. E, R. A.
Commander-in-Chief in India.
H. H. The Lieut-Governor the N.-W.-PROVINCES and OUDH.
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KUCH BEHAR.
&c. &c. &c.
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.

NATURALISTS.
TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERS, FURRIERS, ZOOLOGICAL AGENTS, &c., &c.
"Entire Mammals, Birds, Fishes and Reptiles set up"!
Heads of Animals, &c., set up and mounted!!
Skins cured and tanned!!!
Skins mounted on cloth or made into rugs!!!!
Skins and Furs and trophies supplied at reasonable rates.
FLIES, Beetles, &c., in cases.
Live Stock of every description supplied at shortest notice.
Agents to William Cross, Esq., Zoological Merchant &c., Liverpool, England, and others.
For Price Lists, &c., apply
SYDNEY CARLETON & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Head Office and Showrooms, 4, Medows Street, Fort
Workshops and Offices, 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla
Godowns, &c., Gilder Street, Grant Road.
Agencies at Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Umballa, Pondicherry, Dresden (Germany), Liverpool and London, (England.)

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only means which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 248, High Holborn London, Eng.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the surplus stock of very valuable and handsome F. P. substantial made blackwood and teak wood household furniture of the best designs and best workmanship, made by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, Cabinet-maker, consisting of drawing room suits of different pattern, lined with rich velvet tapestry, magnificent drawing room cabinets, dining room, bed room and library furniture, China and Satsuma large size flower jars, handsome bronze figures and busts, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c.
Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Fergusson Road, at Parel, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Abdoolla Alli Mahomed Bhimjee, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 6th day of March, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, *viz.*—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate at Mingoat Mandly, Parel, on the southern side of Fergusson Road within the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,165 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 657, and new No 12,637, old Survey No—and new Survey No 1-2742, formerly in the occupation of the said Abdoola Alli Mahomed Bhimji and now in the possession of the said Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Wadia, and bounded on the east by the compound fence of the B B and C I Railway Company's new locomotive sheds, on the west partly by the ground of Zoogin Zookit, and partly by the public ground or passage, and on the north by the said public ground or passage, and on the South by the ground of the said Zoogin Zookit
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghaudy, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Fancy Goods Trading Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Company's shop in Medows Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd April at 1 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of ladies' fitted bags, plush handbags, velvet, Oxford and glass painted photo frames, gentlemen's purses, velocipede horses, writing desks, magic lanterns with slides, musical work boxes and albums, dressing cases, jewel boxes, silk fans, cricket bats, mechanical and steam toys, chess boards and men, Downey's photos of leading actresses and Royal Personages, scent bottles, dolls, game boxes, inkstands, vases, frames, toilet sets, birthday and wedding cards, macraine thread, colour boxes, toys, glass show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 30 HOGSHEADS OF BEER.
TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office, on account of the concerned—
30 Hogsheads, each, 52 Imperial gallons Steel, Coulson's Beer.

On SATURDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent at Woodhouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments, and flower vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SUPERIOR JAPANESE WARE, JUST LANDED Ex. S.S. VENETIA.
On TUESDAY next, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
A small consignment of superior Japanese ware, consisting of a splendid pair of large size Saikio vases on stands, Satsuma teapots, hand-painted tea and dessert services, gold and silver inlaid bronze vases, Biskin Gourdes (very old) highly decorated Awaji vases, Biskin vases, Saikio plates, cloisonne, very old Satsuma and Kutani bowls, fendal swords, napkin rings, hand-painted silk fans, bronze vases, Saikio vases, highly decorated Kioto bowls, sets of cloth baskets, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE LANE AT LOWER COLABA.
Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 12th April at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property viz.—
All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the 2 storied dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Hormusjee Lane at Lower Colaba containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 759 and street No. 6-8 and bounded on the east by the property of Manockbai Forabjee Nanjee, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Dalal occupied as police station, on the north by the aforesaid Hormusjee Lane, and on the south by the compound wall of the Gun Carriage factory.
The property is in the occupation of 3 or 4 European families, and yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 110.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood teakwood and inlaid Satinwood furniture, of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Persian and Cumbay carpets, Hink's table and hanging Kerosine oil lamps, a large size full-carved partition screen, &c, the property of Col C. C, PEMBERTON.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, April 2, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY
APOLLO STREET.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Messrs. SHERIFF SON and Co., are instructed to dispose of by Auction at their rooms, where the property has been removed to for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m., the handsome household furniture and fittings being the property of a gentleman and which comprise of drawing and dining room tables, chiffoniers, sideboard, meatsafes, teapoys couches, sofas and chairs with cushioned seats, best wood chairs and sofas, dressing and toilet tables and glasses almirahs, cupboards, wardrobs and chest of drawers, wash stands, tricycle, hanging table lamps, pictures, table ornaments, China and other vases, China tea sets &c., &c., also some pieces of colored striped flannel, Turkish towels table napkins, and other goods too numerous to detail.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, April 2, 1890. Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIE
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. and pound tins, lables thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the Paper and postage included in the Subscription of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Re 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE,
WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. JOHN SPINNER to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
E. SPINNER & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

NOTICE.
SURGEON GENERAL SIR W. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.
A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above, will take place in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 4-30 p. m.,
J. GALLAGHER,
Hon. Secretary, Memorial Fund.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DOCKS SUPERINTENDENT WANTED,
Salary Rs. 800 a month with Rs. 50 conveyance allowance and Free quarters.
To be on probation at first for a short time to learn the duties, on Rs. 500 a month.
Applications, with "copy" of testimonials, to be sent to
A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.
25th March, 1890.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION,
(School of Art, Esplanade).
THE Conversazione which is open to members only, (each of whom can admit two ladies), will be held at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23th March, 1890.
The Exhibition will be declared open at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th, by H. E. the Governor.
Rare Specimens of Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese Art on view.

	Rs.	a.
Tickets of Membership	10	0
Season Ticket	2	
Admission	0	8

To be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.
COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.
Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons Teakwood Roof Boards 1" and 1½" thick. Tenders must be made upon the Company's Form sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teakwood Boards" and be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) Wednesday 2nd April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.
Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.—
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeepers's Office, Parel, 18th March, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5 LAKHS of Moulmein TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard sample with templet or gauge can be seen and specification with form of Tender obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's form, sealed and superscribed Tenders for WOODEN KEYS and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April next after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
20th March, 1890.

NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NORAH HARVEY, DECEASED.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of NORAH HARVEY (wife of JOHN ROBERT HARVEY Esqr, Lieut in Her Majesty's Fifth Regiment of Lancers) who died at Mhow on or about the 6th day of October 18-9, and Letters of administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 20th day of February 1890 by the High Court at Bombay to HAROLD ROBERTSON KING are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the office of Messrs KING KING & Co, Standard Buildings, Bombay, on or before the 19th day of April 1890 at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of her in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts, or hand over such property to the said administrator.—Dated this 15th day of March 1890
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo 1890 at 4 p.m. at the Registered office of the Company No 12 Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1889.
2ND—To declare a Dividend.
3RD—To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Fort, No. 12 Hummum Street, Bombay, 18th March, 1890
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 8th April, 1890 both days inclusive.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by Rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th of April, 1890, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No, 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March, 1890.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums, Scrap and Photo.	Manilla Cigars.
Bath Tubs Travelling.	Neilgherry Teas.
Bent wood Furniture.	Photographic Materials.
Burmah Cheroots.	Pianos, Lipp's.
Cameras.	Piano Stools.
Card Tables.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Pillows, Real Down.
Cheroots, Trichinopoly.	Playing Cards.
Cigar Conditioners.	Pondicherry Cigars.
Cigars of all Varieties.	Sheeting.
Cigarettes.	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Conditioners.	Shikari Canteens.
Coconada Cigars.	Smokers' Requisites.
Cooking Stoves.	Smoking Mixtures.
Counterpanes, Bed.	Snuffs, Taddy's.
Curtains, Lace.	Sponges.
Deck Chairs.	Stoves, Kerosine or Fuel.
Detective Cameras.	Table Covers.
Enamelled Iron Ware.	Table Linen.
Ferro-Prussiate Paper.	Teas, Neilgherry.
Folding Furniture.	Tobacco Conditioners.
Fusee Boxes, Silver.	Tobaccos.
Fusee Vestas.	Toilette Sets.
Galvanized Iron Tubs.	Toilette Table Covers.
Havannah Cigars.	Travellers' Requisites.
Java Cigars.	Walking Sticks.
Lenses, Best makers.	Wax Vestas.
Lipp's Square Pianos.	Whist Markers.
Luncheon Baskets.	Wide Angle Lenses.

Special Catalogue forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£165,250
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
REST..... " 152,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL WARRANT.
By APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-in-CHIEF of the BOMBAY ARMY.
HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls
Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS BY G. A. HENTY.
WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA.—A Story of the American Civil War. With 10 full-page Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE, and 6 Maps. Crown 8vo., cloth elegant, 6s.
BY PIKE AND DYKE.—A Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic. With 10 full-page Illustrations by MAYNARD BROWN, and 4 Maps, Crown 8vo. cloth elegant, 6s.
ONE OF THE 28TH.—A Tale of Waterloo With 8 full-page Illustrations by W. H. OVEREND and Maps. Crown 8vo., elegant, 5s.
BLACKIE & SON, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	993
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£7 pr. ct.		£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar I.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	230	1,100	1,100	60	700x i
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9[illegible]
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	41[illegible]
Mahadpura Cotton P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	£2,000 £ 750	200	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld. ombay Land and Building Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
				6 p.c,	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	11,000	2,500	190	Rs.	3,150
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	790
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,22[illegible]
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					
Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	410
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	58
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	300
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	810xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	470
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	460
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	830
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co. ewraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	7½	225
	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	670
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,070
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	545
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10*	312½
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	655
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guand 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	42[illegible]

DAHOMEY is in the van of the women's rights movement, for the latest telegram from Paris announces that in the recent fight at the French outposts, the enemy lost 400 killed, "including several Amazons." The original Amazons were a race of Scythian female warriors in Cappadocia, mentioned by Herodotus and Homer. A Spanish or Portuguese navigator having explored the chief river of South America, and having reported that armed female warriors were seen upon its banks, the river in question was named the Amazon. There can be no doubt of the existence of female warriors in Dahomey. Commander Forbes came across a regiment of these strong-minded ladies forty years ago.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Special Revival Services, Bowen Church.
People's Fair on the Esplanade.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; Akbar (s), Jeddah; Lombardy (s), Yokohama; Kt. of St. John (s), Cardiff; and Falls of Invernsaid (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), for Genoa; Imperator (s), Trieste; Cuba (s), Hamburg; and Sir Lancelot (ship), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 2-30 p.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Ibo, per extra s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, direct per extra s.s. Gwalior, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DONATION TO THE POOR-BOX.—Mr. Cooper yesterday acknowledged the receipt of Rs. 15, from Shapurjee Coorjee as a donation to the Poor Box.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ramjan Sobansbaw, a mendicant, living at Kara Talao Street, reports that during his absence on Monday evening, his room was entered, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 373, stolen.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A COW.—Soorkia Bajee, a labourer, whilst passing along a private road on Nowrojee Hill, on Monday last, was knocked over by a cow with the result that his thigh bone was fractured. He is at present at the J. J. Hospital.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—The name of Mrs. E. Khote appears in the list of honorary secretaries of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund. It should be Mrs. Sundarnath Khote. Mrs. Shantaram Narayen's subscription should have been entered as Rs. 15, instead of Rs. 5.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hansa Loonba, a Marwarree, residing at Carwar Street, reports that his house was broken into on the night of the 28th ultimo, and property, consisting of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,209, stolen therefrom.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.—The case in which Duncan Ross, a Telegraph Signaller, is charged with forgery and cheating, again came on for hearing before Mr. Richardson yesterday. After some further evidence had been recorded the case was committed to the Sessions.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"On the Faunas of Southern India," by Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha and on "the Hill Arians of Travancore," by the Rev. A. F. Painter, Cottayam.

GOA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The committee of the Industrial Exhibition at Goa has decided that the Exhibition should not be confined to the industrial and agricultural produce of Goa, but that Portugal, other Portuguese possessions in Asia, and British India ought to be invited to take part in it, giving preference to article, that may form a commercial commodity with Portugal.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—An extraordinary meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, to consider the following proposition of Dr. R. N. Khory:—"That the managing committee be requested to present an address to his Excellency Lord Reay approving of and thanking his Excellency for his policy in connection with medical education and medical profession in Bombay and his efforts in the cause of suffering humanity."

CARLETON'S SHIKARI AND GYMKHANA STORES.—Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co., whose extensive premises in Bombay are well worth a visit, seem to supply a want long-felt on this side of India. Mr. Carleton, a skilful taxidermist thoroughly understands the business he has undertaken, and there now seems little likelihood of that hitherto inevitable spoliation, of trophies which has made numerous shikaris wish they had missed many a head which unskilful curers have returned to them.

AN INTELLIGENT CURIOSITY.—On Monday afternoon the foundation-stone of the Anjuman-i-Islam was laid, and Vittoram Ramjee went to witness the ceremony. While there he noticed a merchant who had also been attracted to the spot. This man's pockets were bulged out with something, and Vittoram determined to find out what it was. It happened that they were books, and Vittoram, before he could take them out of the merchant's pocket, attracted attention. He endeavoured to retire, but he was stopped by a policeman who took him to Inspector Stanford, who in turn placed him before Mr. Cooper yesterday. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme is to be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Corps this evening on the Esplanade:—

March	Parade ... Stanislaus.
Overture	Mewschaftan Bord... Suppe.
Valse	Laetitia ... Tahelad.
Polka	Hannah ... Kulmer.
Fantasia	Patience ... W. Winterbottom.
Mazurka	Emily ... M. Relle.
Area, Sena Duets.	Qual Voce Il Trovatore Verdi.
Valse	Eldorado ... F. P. Royle.
Gavotte	Charming ... Bogetti.
Quadrille	Arcadia ... C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY ON ALI BABA.—The Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company is announced to produce a new burlesque on "Ali Baba, or the Forty Thieves," at the Novelty Theatre this evening. The company is composed of good sound actors, and every thing they do is excellently played. But the production of "Ali Baba" will be more interesting than usual from the fact that the female roles will be undertaken by lady artistes. On Saturday for the first time the Victoria Theatrical Company tried the experiment of putting on ladies for female characters, and the large and appreciative audience at the Theatre showed that the theatre-goers of the Parsee community approved of it. In this new version of "Ali Baba," the story as told in the "Arabian Nights," is followed very closely so that although played in Hindustani, Europeans should have no difficulty in following the piece.

THE BOY THIEF AND THE BORA.—Inspector Butterfield yesterday placed a young Hindoo lad, named Bhagia Vittoo, aged 10 years, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the theft of a silver necklace, valued at Rs. 3. The accused managed to secure the ornament from a child of the complainant, named Parwati, and absconded with it. He was subsequently arrested, and as the necklace was not forthcoming inquiries were made. It transpired that the missing articles had been broken up and bought by a Borah named Allijee from the young thief for the sum of six annas. Allibhoy was likewise arrested for purchasing the fragments of the siver necklace from a minor, and on being placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday was fined Rs. 20, the sum of Rs. 3 out of the fine being given to the complainant, Parvati. His Worship told Bhagia that if he should be charged again with a similar offence he would be whipped; and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The Sorosis Club met at Albert Hall, Alexandra School Building, on Saturday last. In the course of the proceedings Mrs. Watson sang in a most artistic manner "Sunshine and Rain," by Pinsuti, which delighted the members. Mrs. Sarah Gostling was afterwards introduced to the club, and read a paper on "Women and Work *versus* Man and Work." Before commencing the paper, Mrs. Gostling gave an account of the Women'sSomerville Club at 281, Oxford Street, London, which has a membership of a thousand women. It has a reading-room and library, and a room for newspapers and monthly publications. Dinners and refreshments can be had in the club buildings. Every Monday there is a meeting for members only to practice debating. Once a week there is a lecture, usually given by a woman. Occasionally a man lecture before this club, and then gentlemen are allowed to be present. Mrs. Gostling said we here in India as yet have not learned to know the worth of these clubs. Some think a ladies' club is an unheard of monstrosity, but they will learn that they are most useful and helpful to women. Mrs. Gostling's paper was listened to with the closest attention, and at its close an interesting discussion followed, in which Miss Swansegar, Miss Anna Ballard, Miss Palmer, and others took part.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 29, 1890.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl is pleased to confer the privilege of private entree to Government House upon Honorary Assistant Surgeons to his Excellency.

The services of Mr C Cuthbertson, Officiating Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr R R Pope, Assist Commissioner, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr M Macauliffe, Divisional and Sessions Judge, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Mr F J G Campbell, Dist and Sessions Judge, in Lower Provinces, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Surgn-Major G Bomford, MD, IMS, Bengal Estt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Surgn-Major G P MacKenzie, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Capt C J B H Dressner, Bengal Staff Corps, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee.

The Hon L R Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for five months and twenty days.

The Govr Gen in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R F Rampini, Bengal Civil Service, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W Gordon, Bengal Civil Service, District and Session Judge, Sarun, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beverley.

The services of Capt C J Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

Mr J W Neill, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr R J Crosthwaite.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Amir Ali, Esq, CIE, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev C R Tollomache, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev. M. Lamert, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Estabt, to retire from the service.

The Ven'ble W C Noyes, Archdeacon of Rangoon, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain.

CENSUS.

The services of Capt R C Temple, BSC, on special duty under the Military Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C E Yate, C S I, C M G, Bombay Staff Corps, is posted as Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali.

Surgeon-Major A S G Jayakar, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat, in addition to his own duties.

General Sir H N D Prendergast, K C B, V C, Royal (late Madras) Engineer Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieut Col F H Jackson, Bombay General List, Infantry, Assistt to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mahals, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

Capt A F De Laessoe, C M G, C I E, Offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming chargo, *vice* Col G H Trevor.

Capt P J Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as Assist Commissioner of Ajmere.

Lieut A R Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

During the absence of the Governor-Genl in Council from Calcutta, Captain J H Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, offig Secy to the Board of Examiners, Fort William, and officiating Assist Secy to the Government of India in the Legislative Dept, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Dept which is left in Calcutta.

Surgeon A W D Leahy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is appointed to be Agency Surgeon at Ulvar.

Capt J H Leslie, R A, Imperial List, Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate, as a tempory measure, as Cantonment Magistrate.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Kensington is appointed Under-Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr R N Ray, Assistant Comptroller Genl in charge of outside audits, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Central Provinces, during Mr Carnac's absence on privilege leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major H E Penton, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in-Command, 7th Bombay Infantry, to be Inspector of Army Signalling for Madras and Bombay.

Col J L Fagan, Bombay Staff Corps, Assist Commissary General, 4th class, to be Assist Commissary General, 3rd class; Lieut W J R Wickham, Bombay Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class; and Lieut S W Lincoln, Bombay Staff Corps, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade.

Major-Genl R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, H M's Service, to command a district of the first class, vice Major-Genl Sir G R Greaves, KCB, KGMC, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

Col P Fitz G Gallway, R A, Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal; Col C Gowie, R A, Depy Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal; and Cap L G Watkins, R A, Assist to the Director General of Ordnance in India to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and to be seconded as Assist to Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal.

The undermentioned officer, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut E J Lugard, Northumberland Fusiliers, Wing Officer on probation, 42nd Gurkha Light Infy.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut-Col W P Harrison, General List Infantry, Depy Commissioner, N W Provinces and Oudh, (m c), for one year—199 days; Lieut-Col C E Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, (m c), for one year; Capt W H E Dobie, R A, Ordnance Officer, (m c), for six months; and Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary J Tyler, Commissariat Transport Dept, (m c).

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut C W Somerset, Bengal Staff Corps, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Lieut A H Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave for the 25th Oct, 1889.

Col C K M Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

Lieut-Col G T Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secy of State for India, an extension of leave (m.c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th Nov, 1881, the name of Col F E A Chamier, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on the 9th Feb, 1890, of Col J Swiney, Madras Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut-Col H F Woodcock, Bengal General List, Infantry, and Capt and Brevet Lieut-Col N R Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Lieut-Col—Capt E C Elliston.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Mr J P Vaillant to be Second Lieut, vice Kellner, resigned.

Calcutta Light Horse—The Hon'ble Lieut Sir A Wilson, Kt, to be Captain, vice Thomas, deceased.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Capt J C Price resigns his commission.

Calcutta Volr Rifle Corps—Lieut H Wood resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Military Works Department:—Colonel B Lovett, R E, C B, C S I, Supt'dg Engr, 2nd Class, to Supt'dg Engr, 1st class; and Major G Hildebrand, R E, Supt'g Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, Supernumerary, to Supt'dg Engr, 2nd class, permanent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council desires specially to record his appreciation of the services, in connection with the Chenab bridge works, of Mr J R Bell, MICE, Supt'dg Engr and Engineer-in-Chief; Mr F J E Spring, LCE, and MICE, the Ex Engr in charge; Rai Sahib Preonath Ghose, Exe Engr; Mr J Adam, AMICE, Assist Engr; Mr R R Gales, Assist Engr; and Mr J Durrand, Honorary Assist Engr.

Mr F E Robertson, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service.

Mr W Conan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Supt'dg Engr during the absence on furlough of Mr H Joll.

The following appointments are made to the Candidate class of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept:—Messrs Cyril Hitchcock, Arthur Barrow, and Edmond Kearsley Horefall.

The services of Messrs C Hitchcock, A Barrow and E K Horsfall, Locomotive Candidates, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

Mr J W Wright, Supt'dg Engr, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Mr W E Curry, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr W G Bayly.

Mr W P Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts during the absence of Mr W G Bayly.

Lieut H H Austin, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, temporary rank whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Dept, is posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Peshawar-Dhakka Survey.

Mr R G Macdonald, Depy Accountant General, and Offig Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut-Col A G Begbie, RE.

Col H A Mallock, B S C, Director Genl of Telegraphs, was granted an extension of his service to the 31st March, 1890, under the authority of H M's Secy of State for India.

Col H A Mallock is placed on special duty in connection with the Paris Telegraph Conference, from the date of vacation of the post of Director General of Telegraphs.

The following permanent promotions in the Indian Telegraphs Department are made: Mr W R Brooke, Director General; Mr J H Lane; Deputy Director General; and Mrs S P W V Luke, C I E, Director.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr B R Hughes, Assist Surveyor, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon E Hudson, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon D F Barry, transferred permanently to Civil employment.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut B M Kempson, offg Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Infantry, to be offg Sqdn Officer.

10th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut E N Obbard, offg Wing Officer on probation, 11th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon F Wyville Thomson, M B, from the officiating medical charge of the 1st Battn 1st Goorkha L I, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major L R Dawson, deceased.

30th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut Fitz H Wintle, Supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Kaye, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Dept.

(Lieut Wintle will be graded in the Regiment above Lieut W J P Kaye, and below Lieut C T W Forth.)

34th Pioneers.—Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major C W S Deakin, deceased.

1st Battalion 1st Goorkha L I—Surgn Major T Robinson, M.B., from the medical charge of the 4th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the Battalion, vice Bgde Surg Oldham, retired.

4th Punjab Infantry—Surgn G B French, to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgn Major T Robinson.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battalion West York Regt—Capt H. E. Watts, to the Adjutant, vice Capt W Fry, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Lieut Col and Col H. M. Burgess, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Rawal Pindi, to command the Mountain Batteries, serving in that District.

Major E A Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, on vacating his appointment on the District Staff, is appointed to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Oudh District, as a temporary measure.

Major J O R Glasgow, Suffolk Regt, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment to which he has recently been appointed as 2nd-in-Command.

Capt J Lamb, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Quetta District.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt C. L. Woollcombe, having been permitted to resign the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion from the 1st March 1890, is attached to the 2nd Battalion for duty, pending absorption or re-seconding.

Capt the Honorable P Sidney, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, vice McGregor.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut C W B Farrant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England in view to his joining the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regt, to which he has recently been transferred.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut W N Gordon, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieut N A Macdonald, Royal Warwickshire Regt; and 2nd Lieuts H L Anderson and R C Bond, Yorkshire L I.

On completion of his 7 years' tour of Indian Service, Capt F H Oldfield, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty, and will proceed to England.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut M J C Dennis, 78th Field Battery, for nine months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt W Kirk, for twelve months, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieut E M J Molyneux, for six months, on private affairs.

5th Lancers—Major T Fletcher, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

17th Lancers—Lieut C A S Warner, for two hundred and thirty-one days, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders—Capt G R V Hume, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut D Warren, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regt—Lieut R H P Snow, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Bde Surgn J B Hamilton, M D, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon Major J E Fannin, for eight months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

17th Bengal Cavalery—Major R F Trotter to Simla, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct 1890, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

28th Punjab Infantry—Col H S Marshall, to Simla and adjacent Hills, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th Oct 1890, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age

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WANTED—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

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REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—RUSTAM HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED.—With knowledge of Shorthand preferred A. B., care of this Paper.

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(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomica appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

CONSOLS remained at Friday's quotation of 97⅜ in London yesterday, although the market rates of discount had been reduced by ¼, both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2⅜ per cent. all round, indicating greater ease in the Money Market. Indian Sterling Loan, however, was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107½. The Indian Council made further allotments of Wire Transfers to the amount of 3 lakhs on Calcutta, and 2 lakhs on Madras at 1s. 5 3-32d., which is the same as the extreme rate obtained for the extra transfer on Saturday, though 1-16d. above the regular allotment rate last Wednesday. The Indian Bank's buying rate at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 9 16d. Bar Silver is still quoted through all channels at 43⅞d. per oz; and Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered at £70¼; but 4½ per cents. were ½ higher at £72. Quotations from Paris come unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening, both generally and for Surats, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which ten per cent. was East Indian. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 6⅛d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for March and March-April deliveries, and 1-64d. for April-May, though unaltered in the more distant positions, the price ranging from 6 9-64d. to 6 13-64d. per lb. Spot "Fine' Broach is quoted at 5⅞d. per lb.; and business is reported in the same class, with Fully Good clause, for March-April shipment, at 5 21-32d. per lb. The day's Imports were heavy at 32,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady at previous quotations.

In New York, 11 7-16 cents was still the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands; but July futures were 7 points higher at 11·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts.....	7,000	8,000	6,000
Two days' do.	11,000	20,000	13,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,555,000	5,215,000	5,107,000

Our local Cotton Market has continued steady in tone at last week's closing rates; but though there has been rather more enquiry, the day's business has been upon only a moderate scale for the time of year, the purchases summing up under 3,000 bales. Of these about a third were in Julgaum, at Rs. 197-99; and a line of Bengals found buyers at Rs. 182-93; the balance having consisted, in about equal proportions, of Khangaum Ginned at Rs. 212; Broach, at Rs. 248½; Mowa at Rs. 217-19; Verawal at Rs 185-97; and old Dharwar at Rs. 197; a small parcel of new Dharwar having also changed hands, at Rs. 225½ per candy.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has remained firm at yesterday's decline; but there has been little export demand, and business has been very limited, no further change in prices having taken place.

SEEDS have been in moderate request, and the feeling in this market has continued steady, prices being unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	27,139	bales.
Wheat	33,918	cwts.
Linseed	36,178	"
Rapeseed.....	15,251	"
Gingelly	7,240	"
Poppy seed	982	"
Groundnuts	8,002	"
Castor seed.....	3,675	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has again been firmer for forward delivery, and the rate for the 25th of this month has advanced to 1s. 5 3-16d., and for early May delivery to 1s. 5 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair forward business having been done. Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. for all April, 1s. 4 29-32d. for May, and 1s. 4 23-32d. for June transfer; and we quote ready Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee.

Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 5 1-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 5 3-16d.		"
Credits do. ....1s. 5 9-32d.		"
Francs do. ....1·81⅞		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The March settlement being over, this market has taken an upward turn again, the cash price for Four per cents. having advanced to 99 11-16 to ¾, which is the closing rate; while for the end of this month 100 5-16 has been quoted. For 4½ per cents. 100½ to ¾ is the nominal quotation.

SHARES are without noticeable change in all but a few instances, and the market keeps very quiet, little business having transpired to-day even on the leading line of Cotton Mill scrip. Manockjee Petit Cotton Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10; and Empress and Luckmidas are each Rs. 5 higher at our quotations. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 up at Rs. 1,125. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 50 in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others, at Rs. 3,150 and Rs. 790, respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 31.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania arrived here on the 29th March.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Venetia (extra) arrived here yesterday morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Mail steamer Carthage, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera.....	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market was steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8½ " "	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account.....	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	72
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver.....	43⅞d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee at 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, 3rd instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	1	44	...	39
Suez	1	2	50	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st April 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	41	...	9
" Kurrachee ...	1	10	...	1
" Madras...	1	24	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—March 28, at Meerut, the wife of Captain A J Whitacre Allen, The Buffs, A D C, of a son.

KER—March 27, at Abu Road, Rajputana, the wife of Thomas Ker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOREAU—COLEMAN—March 19, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Hopkins, Emile Moreau, to Ada, younger daughter of Charles Coleman.—No cards.

DEATHS.

DAINTETH—March 26, at Char Bagh, Lucknow, of pneumonia, Mr Edward Dainteth, Sub-Engineer, Military Works, aged 41 years.

DEAR—March 25, at Monghyr, of fever remittent, Eliza Dear, widow of the late Herschell Dear, of Monghyr, aged 72 years and 3 months.

WADLEY—March 25, at Sharigh, Baluchistan, of pneumonia, Muriel Violet, daughter of H T Wadley, Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1890.

THE retirement, a few days since, from the command of the Hyderabad Contingent 3rd Cavalry, of Colonel Fitzgerald, C.B., claims a notice not only of the service of that excellent officer, but of the fine regiment with which he has so long been associated. Though still in the prime of life and fit to render many years of service to the Crown, he may be called the father of the Regiment, for every man in it has entered since he joined twenty-nine years ago as Adjutant. How close have been the ties which have united him with the regiment everyone knows who knows anything at all about the Hyderabad Contingent. They found their fittest demonstration in the kindly and cordial farewell which was bidden him when he parted from the 3rd at Hingoli a few days since, and in the handsome present which was made him of a silver model of a trooper of the Regiment subscribed for by all his old friends and comrades. Some of those who were present tell us that seldom was the parting of a British officer from his regiment attended with such widespread expressions of regret and esteem. Colonel Fitzgerald's connection with the regiment, we have said, lasted for twenty-nine years. After having held the adjutancy for seven years he served as second-in-command for fifteen years and during that time he frequently held the officiating command, taking the permanent seven years ago. It was during his temporary tenure of the command that the 3rd Cavalry made an entry on their records which is unique in the annals of native cavalry regiments in India, and which will be eagerly seized by those who favour a larger employment in the army of native officers of capacity and social standing. In 1880, during the Afghan War, Colonel Fitzgerald, who was then in temporary command, received orders to proceed to the frontier. Only a single British officer was with the regiment at the time, all the others being absent on other duty. But at a few hours' notice the regiment was marched out of cantonments, five hundred lances strong, with three hundred baggage ponies; and on the morning of the fourth day, after a march of eighty miles through a country sodden by the rains, the whole of them were entrained in six troop trains, four of which were in charge of native officers. The regiment arrived in Bombay early one morning, and before noon the whole of them were on board the transports, notwithstanding that all the horses and baggage ponies had to be swung on board. As each transport arrived the detachments were hurried forward successively, native officers being in charge, for during the whole of this service only two British officers—the commandant and another—were with the regiment. General Wright, the then Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, bore testimony to the good work that was done on that occasion, putting it on record that Colonel Fitzgerald had proved his worth as an officer by the energy and ability with which he had conducted the transport of the regiment by rail and sea to its destination. I believe, he wrote, that during the Afghan War no cavalry regiment was more expeditiously moved, with less trouble to the transporting authorities, or reached the field in greater efficiency. The operation met with the warm commendation of the Government of India and of the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of the 3rd Cavalry in the Burma Campaign were more arduous. They won for the gallant Commandant of the regiment the Companionship of the Bath, and for his regiment they won honour and distinction. Leaving Bolarum in September 1886 the regiment, on arrival at Shwebo, were posted to the 5th Brigade under General Stewart. One of their first exploits—the work of a squadron of which Colonel Fitzgerald took charge—was the dispersal of the band of the dacoit leader Nga Yine, after a long cavalry pursuit. At an early stage of the cold weather operations of 1886, the regiment contributed 115 lances to the Yeu Column which marched out against the famous leader Boh Hlaoo, Colonel Fitzgerald and Lieut. Wapshare going with the Cavalry. In the course of the pursuit they came across Major Symons, the plucky commander of the Lushai Expedition, who with some mounted infantry rushed Hlaoo's camp. The task which devolved upon the mounted portion of the Yeu Column was one of rapid pursuit and patient tracking kept up day after day, finding a track one day, losing it the next, and again coming in tantalizingly close proximity to the fugitive. Such work demands the cunning of a private detective, combined with the endurance and courage of a soldier. For nine days, the record of the regiment says, the squadron under Colonel Fitzerald and Lieutenant Wapshare pursued Hlaoo through dense jungles at the rate of about twenty miles a day, almost entirely by tracking, no information being available. It has since been learnt from some of the dacoit's own lieutenants who have surrendered that the pursuit scarcely ever left their track, and at times it was close upon their heels, and so hardly were they pressed that on one occasion they were for two days without food. The pursuit any how had a great moral effect, for some five hundred of Hlaoo's Bohs and followers and village dacoits soon afterwards surrendered. The country covered by the Yeu Column was one of the most disturbed in the province, but two months of untiring operations, carried out by small bodies of mounted men, brought about a complete change. A second pursuit of Hlaoo was instituted in 1887, but just as the insurgent leader had been driven to bay, friendless and living from hand to mouth, his pursuers were spared further trouble by one of his own followers surrendering him. The operations of Lieutenant Wapshare, who was prompt at surprises, supply an excellent illustration of the good work that can be done by a small mobile and well mounted body. One episode that occurred under Lieutenant Wapshare's command will for ever tend to the credit of the regiment. While an attempt was being made to surround the village of Pulusawa, Duffadar Afzul Hussein, with three lances, came suddenly upon a gang of two hundred and fifty men, whose rear was protected by a rocky hill. The plucky Duffadar dismounted his men, and though the two hundred and fifty twice advanced, twice were they driven back by the steady volley-firing of the gallant four, who never flinched, notwithstanding the heavy fire that was kept up against them. Had the incident occurred in Tonquin a de Neuville would have found in it material for one of his most dramatic pictures. The record of the campaign, indeed, abounds in incidents of pluck and endurance on the part of this fine regiment. On one occasion a small night march of thirty miles was made through a dense forest; in the morning the party attacked a well-armed column, and made a long pursuit, the record of the day being a march in sweltering weather of sixty miles in twenty-four hours, the last ten miles at a gallop. The part played by the regiment in Burma was handsomely acknowledged in a Brigade Order, wherein the "untiring energy and zeal of the Commandant" were credited with the high state of discipline and training which they had shown; and the Chief Commissioner, in bidding good-bye to the regiment at the close of the campaign, summed up much else that had been said in its praise by observing, "the names of Colonel Fitzgerald and the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry will be remembered in Burma, and will be written in the history of the country."

The excellence of the work which the 3rd Cavalry did in Burma must in great part be attributed to the system of officering which has been followed by Colonel Fitzgerald. The ideal which has been aimed at in the regiment is that of giving the native commissions exclusively to native gentlemen—to men of good families, who are not only valuable in themselves as officers, but who can influence recruits. Recruiting problems are easily solved where commissions are held by natives of that class. The officers are taken when young; they pass through the ranks only in an educational sense, and for the learning of their drill, and the troopers look up to them as they would never look up to ressaidars and subedars who had passed through the ranks. The practical result of this system was shown in the perfect way in which the small detachments that worked in isolation in the Burma jungles did their work, and in that admirable *esprit de corps* which seemed to prevail throughout the regiment in the trying conditions of that campaign. It may further be said with some confidence that a cavalry regiment denuded of British officers as the 3rd was when it was ordered towards the Bolan, could never have been trusted upon service had its squadron officers been men who had passed to a commission from the ranks. The advocates of an Indian Sandhurst, based on the lines laid down before the Duke of Connaught the other day, will find in the experience of the cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent much to strengthen their claim to an institution which will facilitate the acquisition of direct commissions by native gentlemen of good family. The regiment that Colonel Fitzgerald leaves behind him owed much of its efficiency for the peculiar work it had to do in Burma, to continual practice in dismounted service. The episode of the duffadar and three troopers is eloquent upon that point. Adeptness in Lloyd-Lindsay work also told in its favour, and there could be no higher tribute to the industry of men and officers alike than the fact that about half the men are marksmen, and that there is not a third-class shot in the regiment. Its triumphs in more peaceful arenas than those of the battle-field have indirectly done much for its military efficiency, and the presumption must always be in favour of a regiment which in twenty-nine years can win as many cups in the manly sports of a military tournament. We have told thus at some length the story of its services, not only as being highly creditable in themselves, but as illustrating the sources from which the efficiency of a native cavalry regiment is derived, and our only regret is that the occasion for telling it should be the departure from India of a soldier of such marked capacity and with such a fine professional enthusiasm as Colonel Fitzgerald has shown during his long connection with it.

NOT even the departure of Sir Lepel Griffin from India has caused the Bengal and other sections of the native press to abandon their attacks upon the proceedings of Government in Central India. A great effort is being made just now to convict the Government of India of something like treachery to the late Maharajah Scindia in providing the present Maharajah with a competent English tutor. The complaint, if there had been any sincerity in it, would have been raised long since, for if we remember rightly more than three years have passed since Dr. Croft, a trusted, and in every way suitable tutor, was placed in charge of the young Chief. In his case Scindia made, according to all accounts, excellent progress, and those who have seen much of him agree in saying that he does credit to his tutor, and in character, disposition, and capacity promises worthily to fill his high position. The opportunity chosen for discovering that Scindia is in unsuitable hands has been the appointment to the charge of the young Maharajah of Mr. Johnstone, whose services for some years as Principal of the Rajkumar College at Indore may be supposed to qualify him, if they qualify him for anything at all, for the oversight of a Prince of Scindia's dignity and standing. Certainly in choosing Mr. Johnstone for the duty the Government went to the right place, and chose the right man. The objection however is raised first that the appointment will cost too much; and, secondly, that it will subject the Prince to "the demoralizing tendencies of Western civilization." As to the first objection, the answer is that the entire expenditure upon the Prince's education, in which the European tutor will be assisted by two native gentlemen, will be considerably under three thousand rupees a month, a sum for which more than ample return will be got if the three tutors do their duty. Bengal would have raised no complaint if ten times as much had been spent upon dancing girls, or the feeding of mendicants. As to the scruples that have been raised concerning the subjection of the young Prince to the demoralizing tendencies of Western civilization, these find a strange lodgment in the breasts of men who are ceaselessly clamouring against Government for not opening out a shorter and a cheaper route for the natives of India to Western education and Western liberties. As a Bombay Anglo-Vernacular paper, the *Subodha Patrika*, very sensibly puts it, the objection comes with peculiar grace from men who clamour for an unstinted supply of the very education they decry in young Scindia. The objection, that paper says, "taken by men who are not satisfied with the measure of liberty enjoyed by the subject in British India, and who glory in their possession of European education, and base their claims for further political privileges on it,—this objection to the training of young Scindia so taken by them, it seems to us, is inexplicable except on the supposition that while such training is hailed for British India because it helps its 'classes' to enhance their exclusive privileges, its denial to Native Chiefs facilitates their retention of exclusive prerogatives in Native States." The truth is that not one of the objectors will recognize that the British Government have a responsibility for the education of the Maharajah which necessarily arises out of their responsibility for the good administration of his State. They cannot separate the ruler, even though a minor, from the State, and they would be laying up a store of serious mischief for Gwalior if, out of a too literal regard for family preferences, they were to leave him in charge of a pair of Pundits specially chosen by his father on account of their being as far removed from modern enlightenment as any two men whom he could lay hands on.

WE are afraid that Mr. Labouchere has been imposed upon in reference to the melancholy account of the present circumstances of the "sole surviving military officer in India who was present throughout the siege and capture of Delhi and the carrying of the Cashmere Gate in 1857." The facts seem a little "mixed." The 75th, to which Lieut. Lee, the officer in question, belonged, formed part of the column under Nicholson, which stormed the breach, near the Cashmere Gate. This column was composed of 350 men of the 75th Foot, 250 of the old 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and 450 of the 2nd Punjab Infantry. There are at present serving in India Brigadier-General F. J. Keen, C.B., formerly of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, now commanding at Peshawar; Colonel F. D. M. Brown, V.C., late of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and now in the Public Works Department, both of whom stormed the breach with Nicholson. Besides these there are many other Delhi heroes still serving in India, but they were attached to other columns of assault, notably Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir George Chesney, Sir Charles and Sir Hugh Gough, Sir John McQueen, Sir R. Low, Major-General Æneas Perkins; Colonels E. D. H. Vibart, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, R. C. B. Pemberton of the Royal Engineers, C. H. Ewart, the genial Inspector-General of Police who recently acted as cicerone to Prince Albert Victor during his visit to Delhi, and T. Cadell, V. C., Chief Commissioner of the Andamans. Delhi was stormed two and thirty years ago, and though those who escaped on that occasion might well fancy they bore charmed lives yet death has thinned their ranks since September 1857. There are still some doing good service, notably Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Queensland, Sir Donald Stewart at the India Office, and Sir Alexander Taylor at Cooper's Hill. Few of us who are satisfied with the superlative commendations bestowed on our troops for their conduct in the Afghan and Egyptian affairs realise the nature of the six days' fighting which took place between the morning when the storming columns moved off the Ridge to the evening when our flag flew over the King's Palace. In no action in which British troops—aye, or any other troops—have ever been engaged have such casualties occurred. Out of 3,245 British officers and men who fell in on the 14th September, 2,255 had either been killed or wounded ere the sun went down on the evening of the 20th. In the Native Regiments the losses were less heavy, there being 1,599 casualties out of 6,620 men. Lord Londonderry once said that he would rather have died a private soldier in one of the squares at Waterloo than have lived to enjoy his peerage. Delhi cannot pale before Waterloo. It was not the capture of a city, it was the salvation of an Empire; and yet the weeds grow thick over Nicholson's grave, and the wall is crumbling away from the tablet which marks the spot where he fell.

IN addition to the proceedings for defamation taken against the printer and publisher of the so-called *Bhownugger Exposure Gazette*, on which they have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, Mr. R. Proctor Sims, Public Works Councillor of Bhownugger, has filed a similar information against the accused. It is necessary to explain this, as a report of the information was printed in our Police Court report yesterday in continuation of the proceedings in Mr. Bhownuggree's case.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kavlana, which has been lately purchased by Government, has been newly painted and re-named "Mayo." She left the Government Dock yesterday and will sail to-morrow for Chittagong, where she will be employed for trooping purposes.

THE Bombay *Methodist Record* twits the *Indian Witness* for believing that the *savants* of the Bombay Government will not be very pleased to see their new Governor playing cricket, and for quoting the apostle Paul as an authority against such practice, alleging that when he became a man "he put away childish things." Very good, says the *Record*. But has the writer forgotten that the same apostle practically eulogised the Olympian games, which, if we forget not, were participated in by full-grown men. Surely if it is not childish for men of business to seek relaxation in this way, it is not for another man because forsooth he is a Governor. The *Indian Witness*, if it were discussing the question of manliness versus affectation, would doubtless be the first to urge its readers to affect nothing, but to be manly in all things, and yet its advocacy on the present occasion would make a man entirely artificial in his thought and action. *Mens sana in corpore sano* is as much a necessity for men as for children, and the many soured temperaments that are too often associated with men of middle and old age, would probably be greatly reduced in number if it were more carefully attended to.

FROM and after 1st May, 1890, the value for which a single letter or parcel can be ensured during transit by post, will be limited to rupees one thousand.

CAPTAIN J. DALLAS, R.E., Assistant Engineer, first grade, is appoint

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

THE CHOSEN MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 1.

A man chosen by a clique of Nihilist plotters to kill the Czar committed suicide yesterday, leaving behind him a letter in which he betrays his comrades.

Many arrests among the students have been made here, at Khieff and Kharkoff.

Renewed rioting has broken out.

THE NAPIER MEMORIAL FUND.

LETTERS FROM THE VICEROY AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Lord Lansdowne and Sir Frederick Roberts have both written to the Lord Mayor of London, eulogising his efforts to wards raising a memorial to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, and subscribing to the fund.

THE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. PARNELL.

THE RESPONDENT PLEADS FOR DELAY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Parnell has filed denials of the accusations preferred against him by Captain O'Shea in connection with his association with Mrs. O'Shea.

The respondent asks for a month's delay to which the plaintiff objects, urging that Mr. Parnell and Mrs O'Shea are delaying the proceedings to serve the former's political ends.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE FAMISHING

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Desha county in Arkansas is flooded to a depth of fifteen feet.

Three thousand people are famishing on the house-tops, their rescue not yet being practicable.

EXPECTED TROUBLE IN SERVIA.

THE BULGARIAN AGENT WITHDRAWN.

BELGRADE, MARCH 31.

An excited crowd gathered in front of the Bulgarian Agency here to-day, and hooted the Agent who has since been withdrawn.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The net increase in the British Revenne for the year ending yesterday is £830,000.

Excise duties show a decrease of a million and a half.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO THE MILITARY PRISONERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 31.

The Czar and the Czarina paid a visit to the military prison here.

Their Majesties addressed some of the prisoners kindly and enquired of them the cause of their arrest.

They then liberated sixty, and reduced the sentences of others.

Madame Tchebicova, who lately wrote a threatening letter to the Czar, has been released by the express order of his Majesty.

JUBILATIONS AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

The citizens of Hamburg of all classes this evening gave an ovation to Count Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

A brilliant torchlight procession formed part of the programme.

COLONEL WODEHOUSE AND THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, MARCH 31.

Colonel Wodehouse reached Firket on Thursday, where he encountered the Dervish patrol and captured some of their camels.

He is now returning to Wady Halfa.

LORD REAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

T. E. Lord and Lady Reay arrived here this morning at 7-15, and was received at the station by Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Rawlins, and the whole of the head-quarters and district staff. Among the Civilians there were present Messrs. Propert, Crowe, Grant, Cappell, Battaye, and the chief leaders of native society. A guard-of-honour of the Royal Fusiliers, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Morris, was drawn up in the court-yard. The artillery fired a salute. Lord and Lady Reay then, accompanied by Sir George Greaves, entered a landau, drawn by four walers with artillerymen as outriders, and proceeded to Magdala House, where he had a slight refection, after which he proceeded in the same carriage, accompanied by Sir George Greaves and Colonel Rawlins, with their suites, to Nana's Wada to perform the ceremony of presenting the Wada to the council board of the Fergusson College. They were received by the members of the board. There was a large number of natives present, and the boys of the New English School formed a sort of guard-of-honour. Professor Bhandarkar, in the absence of Mr. Oxenham welcomed Lord Reay, and thanked him for his munificent gift as also for all the other favors done to the citizens of Poona during his administration. Mr. Apte then read an address, couched in eulogistic terms of his Excellency's administration. Lord Reay made a happy reply, which was enthusiastically received. He referred to the good works done by the Fergusson College, and wished it continuance of success; he impressed upon the teachers the necessity of making their system something more than a mechanical system. He thanked them for their certificate of good conduct, remarking that he did not always receive such flattering testimonials with regard to his educational policy. Some friends, he said, objected that he was too partial to technical education, but he claimed that his policy was absolutely impartial. He asked for a holiday for the boys on the day of his departure, and offered an annual prize for the best conducted student. One of the conditions necessary to obtain the prize should, he said, be truthfulness. Professor Bhandarkar thanked him for the gift, and Mr. Apte begged the honour of enrolling his Excellency as honorary Fellow of the Society. Lord Reay accepted the honour, and thanked them heartily for the farewell demonstrations. The party then left amidst the cheers of the crowd.

In the afternoon Lord Reay received an address from the City Municipality, which was read by Mr. Dorabjee Padumjee. In reply, he congratulated the Municipality of the city of Poona for the good work done, but, in referring to the municipal work in Poona, he said that no abiding results would be obtained unless the three corporations in Poona were federated. He halted in the afternoon. He laid the foundation-stone of the Poona Industrial Museum in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. He made a short speech, in which he expatiated on the profitableness of the Museum. The ovation he received from the populace must have been extremely gratifying to his feelings.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE HIRABAG.

Lord and Lady Reay was entertained by the natives of Poona at the Hirabag. In the Town Hall he received addresses from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Poona Native Institution, and the Mercantile Association; and in replying to all his Excellency accepted the wishes expressed in these addresses, as the cordial and hearty wishes of the people. He advised them in all matters of political reform to be guided by such men as the Hon. Mr. Nulkar, and in social reform as Messrs. Ranade and Malabari. He referred to the cordial relations which existed between the educated classes of Poona and the members of the Civil Service. He assured those present that the present heads of the service were their most sincere friends, and had stood by them when their characters were defamed. He selected for honourable mention the Hon'ble Mr. Moore. He then referred to the loyal receptions given to Prince Albert Victor of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. He scouted the notion that the people of Poona were disloyal, and said that he had gained much by their fearless criticism of the Government policy, and he said that he would tell his successor how much he could gain by the consideration of such criticisms. He then bid them a very cordial adieu.

A pyrotechnic display then took place, after which Lord and Lady Reay left for the station, and left for Bombay after bidding their host farewell.

THE SHAN STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 1.

On the 15th ultimo Lieutenant Daly, Superintendent of the Shan States, being on a journey to Mainglon, through Thibaw, received a letter from the Thibaw officials, stating that Sawbwa had left his palace, and his whereabouts is unknown. Next day Sawbwa met Lieut. Daly one mile from the town, and accompanied him to Thibaw. Sawbwa is dissatisfied with the terms of the patent conferring the appointment of Sawbwa upon him, more especially in respect of the assertion by Government that the rights in the teak forests are admitted by all other Shan Chiefs to be under the Superintendent of the Shan States. Sawbwa expressed a desire to resign his position in favour of one of his minor sons. Lieut. Daly stayed at Thibaw until the 21st March, and as Sawbwa still persisted in his wish to retire into private life, he reported the matter for the Chief Commissioner's orders. The Chief Commissioner has desired Lieut. Daly to request Sawbwa to take time to consider before taking a step of this importance, and hopes that the Sawba will withdraw his resignation. Lieut. Daly reports that, pending receipt of the Chief Commissioner's orders, Sawbwa will continue to carry on the administration of the Thibaw State as usual.

DEATH OF MRS. HUME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

A telegram has been received here from Umballa, stating that Mrs. Hume, wife of Mr. Allan O. Hume, died at Simla yesterday.

LORD REAY'S DEPARTURE.

THE following is a copy of an address presented yesterday by the Poona Native Institution to Lord Reay:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We the managers of the Poona Native Institution most humbly and respectfully crave permission to offer our heartfelt thanks for the long-wished for opportunity which your time and attention, of submitting a brief valedictory address on behalf of the Poona Native Institution.

The educational history of this Presidency presents a new era opened by your Excellency's Government during the tenure of your office. The current of intelligence and energy of the youths of this Presidency, which was for many years past flowing in one single direction, your Excellency has very prudently deflected into other more useful and profitable channels. The great success of your Excellency's educational policy, in our humble opinion, consists in the simultaneous advancement of all branches of education—literary and technical, or artistic. Misgivings were entertained in some quarters that your Excellency, in your zeal to promote technical education, would ignore the claims of the secondary and the higher education. But we feel great pleasure to observe that those misgivings have been proved to be premature and that your Excellency's Government, in its efforts to promote industrial and scientific education, has done nothing to affect the secondary and higher education.

We are deeply sensible of your Excellency's warm sympathies with the institution, which you and her Excellency Lady Reay were twice pleased to honour with your visit. Permit us, my lord, to offer you our heartfelt thanks for the science prize bearing your noble name, which your Excellency has been pleased to found as a mark of your appreciation of the useful work done in the Poona Native Institution, which had been brought to your kind notice by General Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B., in England. The prize has proved a great incentive to the study of science in the institution, as will be seen from the gratifying results in that subject shown by the students of the institution at the matriculation examinations.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to observe that your Excellency's administration has been a continuous period of justice, purity, singleness of purpose, and equality to all.

It is our fervent prayer that the Almighty may be pleased to bless your Excellency and her Excellency Lady Reay with long life and continued prosperity, and enable you to discharge more important functions which her Gracious Majesty may be pleased to entrust your Excellency with.—Your Excellency's most loyal servants,

VAMAN PRABHAKAR BHAVE,
LAKSHMAN NARHAR INDAPURKAR.

COLONEL PROPERT AND THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

LIEUT-COLONEL PROPERT, according to the *Poona Observer*, has issued the following farewell order to the local Volunteers of which he was commandant:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Propert deeply regrets that circumstances have rendered it necessary for him to retire from the service; he has therefore resigned the command of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

He has so frequently addressed the Members of the Corps regarding their duties and their shortcomings, that it seems needless to make any further remarks on the subject now.

If the Poona Volunteers are to retain their proper place amongst the Volunteer Forces of this country, they must make up their minds to devote more time to Drill and Military Training. Many of the Members already carry out their duties satisfactorily; many, however, do not.

Lieutenant-Colonel Propert now bids farewell to the Corps, and in so doing acknowledges most cordially the willing assistance rendered on all occasions by the Adjutant, Captain Horrocks, and the other Officers of the Corps. He must also mention the Drill Instructors and those Non-Commissioned Officers who have really worked hard in order to render the men under them efficient.

Lieutenant-Colonel Propert trusts that the Corps under Major Meakin will flourish in every way, and he is confident that the enrolment of selected Parsees will prove advantageous."

The same paper says—"We are in a position to state that Major Meakin has been recommended to Government by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, to fill the command fallen vacant by the resignation of Colonel W. H. Propert."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

DR. JOHNSON said that he liked a good hater. I have given up hating people, because—*experto crede*—I have found that animosities interfere with your digestion, and bring about liver-trouble, headache, heartburn and a proneness to use bad language; and, on the whole, perhaps, it is better to laugh at your enemies than to loathe them. Still, without actually hating anyone, there is solace to the pensive student in listening to a good sound screed of personal abuse. Hippocrates, old Burton tells us, used to go down to the haven at sunset to listen to the bargees vituperating one another; and who can withhold praise for at least candour and vigour from David Hume when he spoke of Jean Jacques Rousseau as "a compound of whim, affectation, vanity, inquietude, madness, ingratitude, ferocity, and lying, and the blackest and most atrocious villain that now exists in the world"? This is strong; still it does not absolutely take one's breath away; but what are we to think of a newspaper controversy in which Mr. Gladstone and Professor Tyndall are at odds as to whether the G.O.M. accused Mr. Pitt of "blackguardism" in connection with the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland?

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The Right Hon. William Pitt a blackguard! Why, he lived in Baker Street! How could anyone inhabiting that quintessentially respectable thoroughfare be liable to the remotest suspicion of blackguardism? The mere association of a word so unseemly with the name of the illustrious "Pilot who weathered the storm" filled me with so much sorrowful horror that I was on the point of relieving my pent-up feelings by sitting down and writing to Mrs. Langtry. But why, you may ask, should an obscure scribe presume to address the accomplished lessee and manageress of the St. James's? What has the Jersey Lily to do with the heaven-born prime minister of George III.? Thus much—that if there be any Spirits of Locality hovering round historic sites, the St. James's should surely be haunted by the affable shade of William Pitt the Younger.

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It must be granted that the handsome temple of the drama where Mrs. Langtry is nightly drawing crowded audiences by her fascinating performance of Rosalind was not built until some thirty years after Mr. Pitt's death; yet he should haunt King Street, St. James's for all that: since, on the site of the theatre once stood a spacious old caravansari long known as Nerot's Hotel. The building dated from the days of the Restoration; its facade was pierced by no less than twenty-four windows, and the walls of the grand staircase were adorned with allegorical paintings of Apollo and Daphne and other frolicsome Olympian characters, who, had they flourished in these days, would very soon be made to mind their P's and Q's by the sages of the London County Council.

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At Nerot's hotel was wont to reside young Mr. William Pitt, before he took chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and before he went into Parliament, when he came up to town from Hayes or from Burton-Pynsent; and from Nerot's he wrote punctually every day to his mamma, Lady Chatham. Of course, he discoursed on politics to her, but the politics were mingled with love and reverence, and the letters from Nerot's in Lord Stanhope's "Life" are beautiful to read. How could a man who wrote every day to his mother have been a blackguard?

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The important question as to whether ladies shall ride astride continues to be discussed with much animation in the *Daily Graphic*, and the controversy has branched off into a solemn "powwow," cleverly led by Lady Florence Dixie, as to the kind of riding gear which our Amazons should wear under the new dispensation. In this connection I may mention that a correspondent from Manchester tells me that at Rio de Janeiro he has frequently seen, in bygone days, the Brazilian ladies riding *en cavalier*. This would seem to be a traditional Portuguese fashion, as I gather from Wraxall's "Memoirs," vol. I., page 13. Thus does the garrulous autobiographer, whose name George Selwyn always persisted in mispronouncing as "Rascall," describes her Majesty Mariana Victoria, consort of King Joseph I., when out hunting in 1772 in the neighbourhood of Lisbon.

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"No woman in Europe rode bolder, or with more skill. Her figure almost defied the power of description on these occasions. She sat astride, as was the universal custom in Portugal, and wore English leather breeches, frequently black, over which she threw a petticoat, which did not always conceal her legs. A jacket of cloth or stuff and a cocked hat, sometimes laced, at other times without ornament, completed the masculine singularity of her appearance." Abate me the cocked hat, and I really fail to see why an English lady of the new school of equitation should not appear in the Row or ride to cover in the garb patronised by Queen Mariana Victoria of Portugal. Only, if the Lusitanian dames of the present day continue to follow their great grandmothers' practices in equestrianism they must needs order their *culottes de peau* from Paris. English leather breeches in view of the existing tension of the relations between Great Britain and Portugal would never do.

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The last professor of what may be justly termed the Grand old School of scene-painters has passed away. On Saturday, the 8th, died, at the ripe age of eighty-four, Mr. Charles Marshall. He had suffered little pain since he took to his bed some five weeks ago, and his demise was simply due to decay of nature. Charles Marshall was a pupil of the famous architectural scenic artist, Marinari, the mention of whose name almost takes us back to the days of old Sir John Gallini, dancing master to the Royal Family, lessee of the King's Theatre, and builder of the Hanover Square Rooms. Charles Marshall was working in the Drury Lane painting room when Clarkson Stanfield and David Roberts came over from the old Coburg—afterwards the "Vic.," now a model and moral music-hall and coffee-tavern—in 1822-3.

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Charles Marshall painted at the Surrey Theatre for Manager Elliston and Manager Osbaldiston. He was Macready's principal scene-painter at Covent Garden and at Drury Lane. In 1844, at the death of William Grieve, he succeeded that superb scenic artist as principal scene-painter at Her Majesty's, and remained there till the rebuilding of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1858. Since that date he painted no more "flats" nor "drops," no more "wings," no more "set pieces;" but from his studio at home came, until within comparatively recent years, a constant succession of pictures in oil and water-colours; and Charles Marshall's productions were, during two generations, eagerly sought for by art collectors, many of whom, in all likelihood, were not playgoers, and had no sympathy with theatrical folks. I remember, at least a dozen years ago, the deceased scenic artist being frequently alluded to in *Notes and Queries* as "the late" Charles Marshall.

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"What is called a 'moratorium,' or delay in payment, extending over twelve months," I read in the foreign telegrams, "has been found necessary to meet the commercial situation in Buenes Ayres." It seems that the Argentinos have been outrunning the constable in the way of extravagant expenditure and riotous living, and they require a year's grace before settling their little bills. "Moratorium." I thank ye, foreign news agencies, for teaching me that word. I find it not in the judicious Ainsworth; but in a black letter copy of Cooper's "Stephani Thesaurus," 1573, I turn up "Moratorius," adj., "a caution in respect of delay to pay a thing." Mr. Briefless, Mr. Dunnup, The O'Doo, The Mac Bawbeelack, Captain Short, Count Sanslesous, and Lord Claude Cashless please copy. In future when one's tailor, one's wine merchant, or one's butcher grows troublesome, and talk about writs and things, why not calmly send the unfortunate tradesman a circular announcing that you have proclaimed a twelve month's "moratorium?" To be sure the long suffering creditors might retort in Horatian phrase "*Pone moras.*" Cease your funning; pay up and look pretty.

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Nothing—we had Mademoiselle Theresa's word for it years ago—is sacred to a sapper. Is anything sacred to the editor of *Truth*? That he should refuse to believe the Marquis of Salisbury; that he should gird at the precession of the equinoxes, deride the summer solstice, and speak disrespectfully of the equator may be, in the opinion of some of us, venial sins of irreverence in comparison with his latest proposal that Kensington Palace should be pulled down, and the site thrown open into the public gardens. The bloom curdles at the audacity of the suggestion. Where *does* the wicked senior member for Northampton expect to go? It is undeniable that Kensington Palace is in a half ruinous condition, and does not serve any very useful purpose; but still we should think twice—and more than twice—before we entertained the idea of demolishing a most interesting historic monument—the palace, moreover, in which Queen Victoria was born.

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On the other hand, I should dearly like to witness the pulling down of one London palace—the ugly, grimy, incongruous structure at the bottom of St. James's Street. The existing pile has too long been an eyesore to one of the handsomest spots in the metropolis. Nothing would be easier, one of these fine sessions, when the House of Commons is in a generous mood, than to sanction a scheme for the raising of St. James's Palace and of Marlborough House to boot, and erecting on the site a palatial pile really worthy to be the town residence of the Heir to the Crown. The present entrance to the park would be preserved by means of a "cavalcavia," or archway of the Bridge of Sighs type spanning the roadway, and connecting the St. James's with the Marlborough House wing

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Many paragraphs have been penned, and much flutter has been made about the Melton Mowbray "moonlight steeplechase," in which the gentlemen riders wore white shirts over their coats; and in a leading article in one of the dailies we are treated to an account of how the noted Jack Mytton, accompanied by a houseful of half-drunken guests, all with "top-dressings" of white linen, set off at dead at night for a ride from Halston to Shrewsbury. Has it occurred to many people I wonder, that the nocturnal steeplechase is only a clumsy, harmless plagiarism from and parody of the Seventeenth Century "camisado," which was simply a night attack on an enemy's town or camp, the attacking party wearing "camisas" or shirts above their armour in order to be able to distinguish one another under the glimpses of the moon? The cavaliers tried to get up a "camisado" in Cromwell's forces the night before Worcester fight; but the enterprise turned out a "fizzle."

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I asked, last week, whether there was any instance besides that of Sir James Thornhill, the decorator of the Painted Hall at Greenwich, and Hogarth's father-in-law, becoming a Member of Parliament. Mr. Edward Walford, M.A., the author of "Willam Pitt: a Biography" (was W P. a "blackguard," Mr. W.?) to whose new "Windsor peerage, baronetage, and knightage," I drew attention in the "Echoes" a few weeks since, is so kind as to tell me that Sir Nathaniel Dance, R. A., and a rival of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was created a baronet in 1800, and sat in the Commons for several years as M. P. for East Grinstead. He died in 1811. Shortly before his death he came into a fine property in Hampshire, and changed his surname to Holland.

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Likewise is a provincial correspondent anxious to learn what claim can be advanced for Joshua Sylvester to be the writer of that bold and spirited poem the "Soul's Errand," the authorship of which my correspondent has always understood to be ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh. I can only reply that in Beeton's "Great Book of Poetry," the poem in question is attributed to Sylvester, called by his contemporaries the "Silver-Tongued." He was a merchant-adventurer and poet-pensioner to Henry Prince of Wales. In the "Soul's Errand" he seems to have given the world rather the rough side of his silver tongue.

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The Times, in a leading article on Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the Birmingham Association of Silvermiths and Jewellers, in the course of which he made the slightly paradoxical assertion that the jewellery industry was in its "infancy" in England, remarks that Charles II. employed Sir "Henry Vyner," an English goldsmith of repute, to replace the regalia, which had disappeared during the Commonwealth. *The Times* must have meant Sir Robert Vyner or Vyner, who was a famous London goldsmith, even as Sir Thomas Gresham, in Queen Bess's time, had been before him. He received about £21,000 pounds for supplying the new regalia which that precious rascal Colonel Blood afterwards stole.

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Mem.: Sir Robert, had he lived in these days, would scarcely have gained golden opinions from Sir Wilfred Lawson. He was the most convivial of goldsmiths. Exquisitely does Charles Lamb tell the story of the King coming to dine with Sir Robert when the latter was Lord Mayor in 1674. The fun had grown somewhat too fast and furious, and his Majesty was quietly stealing off to his coach in Guildhall Yard; but the Lord Mayor followed him, and, catching the Royal hand, vowed that Charles should return and "take t'other bottle." The airy monarch looked kindly over his shoulder at his loyal but tipsy subject, and murmuring to himself a line of the old song, "He that's drunk is as great as a king," turned back and took t'other bottle. The story, I take it, was first told by Steele in the *Spectator*.

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More victims of oppression to be succoured; more white slaves whose cruel wrongs it is expedient most vehemently to denounce! Worthy Sir John Lubbock has taken up the cause of the shop assistants, and is as determined as ever to make the early closing of shops compulsory, and to force us to take a weekly half-holiday whether we like it or not. Then Mr. Caine, M.P., designs to bring in a Bill to prevent the overworking of barmaids, and to put those interesting young ladies under the provisions of the Factory Acts; and, lastly, I hear of a conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M.P., at which Miss Amye Reade and Mrs. Starr v. ("Zazel") were to give evidence relative to the treatment of little circus children at the hands of their trainers. When I was young I used to see a great deal of circus life, and have "assisted" at very many rehearsals in the ring at Astley's and at Vauxhall. I had even the honour of the personal acquaintance of the immortal Widdicombe (father of the popular comedian, Harry), ring-master at Astley's in the days of Ducrow, and long after wards. Widdicombe was supposed to have known Jacob Hall, rope-dancer in ordinary to Charles II.'s Duchess of Cleveland. I never witnessed any ill-treatment of circus children on the part of their trainers.

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The Bishop of Dakota, U. S. A., is yearning, so the papers say, for a "cathedral on wheels," in order that his diocesan progresses may be invested with the full panoply of episcopal pomp. Oh! right reverend incumbent of the see of Dakota, take down your Jeremy Taylor and turn to the Dedication to the Earl of Carbery, of the "Rule and Exercises of Holy Living and Dying." Therein you will find that the experiment of a "cathedral on wheels" has already been tried, and that Jeremy, himself Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, did not approve of it. Thus wrote the "warbler of poetic prose": "My Lord, I have lived to see religion painted on banners and thrust out of churches, and the temple turned into a tabernacle, *and that tabernacle made ambulatory*, and covered with skins of beasts." Stay at home good Bishop; or, when you go abroad, take the train.

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In one of your trips to Paris, pleasure-seeking reader, have you ever peeped into a certain abomination of desolation on the Quai d'Orsay—the ruins, to wit, of a once magnificent structure, the Cour des Comptes? That stately edifice was completely gutted in May, 1870, in a conflagration raised by the crazy Communards. It would take too much money to rebuild the wrecked Audit Office, the shell of which has remained a deplorable spectacle of devastation and abandonment for nearly twenty years. At length an association called the Union of Decorative Arts have undertaken to erect at their own expense, on the site of the Cour des Comptes, a museum which at the expiration of fifteen years is to become the property of the State. Should the French Government accept the offer there will be an end of the queer legends which cling to the historic ruin. I have not seen it for some years; but I have heard that amidst the rubbish and cinders in the enclosure bounded by the charred walls there has grown up a cherry tree eighteen feet high, and that asparagus, cabbages, leeks, and chicory, all the products of seeds dropped in their flight by birds flourish there.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards a fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner, the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is at present proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, but this will depend upon the total amount collected.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund Account, or to any of the following ladies:—

Mrs. Sassoon, President of the Committee.
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith } Hon. Secretaries.
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. E. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama

	Rs.
Amount of the first list	1,945
Mrs. Nowrojee N. Wadia	100
Mrs. Alston	50
Mrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee	50
Mrs. R. M. Sayani	50
Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee	25
Mrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee	20
Miss N. Maneckjee	25
Mrs. Jumnadass Koshaldass	10
Mrs. Toolsidass Bugwandass	10
Mrs. Casidass Amerchund	15
Mr. A. S. Sassoon	10
Mrs. Tarachund Sitaram	15
L. G.	10
M. A. C.	10
Mrs. A. H. Wadia	100
Mrs. K. M. Heeramaneck	100
Mrs. K. M. Patell	15
Mrs. D. H. Wadia	5
Mrs. K. M. Seth	10
Mrs. Ollivant	30
Mrs. Montague Turner	30
Mrs. R. S. Campbell	20
Mrs. Hart	10
Miss Forrest	10
Mrs. E. P. Smith	10
Mrs. Langley	10
The Rani of Akalkote	100
L. C. M.	20
Princess Samatsingji of Palitana	125
Mrs. John Moore	50
Mrs. G. Geary	50
Mrs. W. Marshall Webb	20
Mrs. Merriman	10
Mrs. Uloth	20
Lady Morland	10
Mrs. Squires	20
Mrs. Bapty	25
Mrs. Hughes	10
Mrs. K. R. Cama	15
Miss K. R. Cama	10
Miss F. K. Cama	10
Mrs C. M. Cursetjee	25
Miss Maneckji Cursetjee	25
Mrs. John Maidment	25
Miss F Maidment	10
Mrs. F. Maidment	10
Miss E. Walke	10
Miss M. L. Valladares	10
Miss L. P. de Rozario	25
Mrs. F. Leao	20
Lady Ali Shah	200
Lady J. Jejeebhoy	50
Mrs. D. N. Davar	15
Mrs. A de Ga	20
Miss K. M. de Ga	10
Mrs. E. F. Viegas	10
Miss C. de Silva	10
Mrs. M. N. Banajee	20
Mrs. Da Gama	25
Mrs. Rehmubhoy Allana	10
Mrs. Gulam Hussein Al'ana	10
Mrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim	10
Mrs. Husseinbhoy Visram	10
Mrs. Fazulbhoy Visram	10
Mrs. N. G. Chandavarkar	10
Mrs. I. V. Coutinho	5
Lady Pherozebai	51
Mrs. J. K. Jamsetji	21
Miss Maneckji Shapoorji	11
Miss D. J. Jeejeebhoy	20
J. W.	5
Mrs. Raoji V. J. Sunkersett	25
Mrs. Shantaram Narayen	5
Mrs. S. Khote	25
Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhasker	30
Vinayakrao G. Bhasker	10
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	50
Mrs. James Jardine	50
Mrs. L. G. A. de Souza	10
Rani Saheb of Gondal	1,000
Mr. Ellapa Ballaram	25
Mrs. H. Rowbotham	10
Geilabhoy Javerchund	10
Amooluch Khoobchund	10
Dhurviram Rairam	5
Hubeychund Moolchund	5
Heerachund Premchund	10
Mrs McLauchlan Slater	10
Mrs Jeevundas Huridas	10
Mrs Munchoobai Navelchund	10
Mrs Tulockchund Hakimchund	11
Mrs Gumeermul Choonilall	11
Mrs Mohunlall Mugonbhoy	4
Mrs Dohla Manchund	5
Mrs S V Bhandarkar	12
Mrs Ardeshir H Wadia	100
Mrs K M Heeramaneck	100
Mrs Rustomjee Muncherjee Patel	15
Mrs Foolchund Cullianchund	10
Mrs Choonilall Munchoobhoy	5
Mrs Javerchund Goomanchund	25
Mrs Candass Brijvulbhdass	20
Miss Arderjee Burjorjee Shroff	10
Mrs Muncherjee Hurjeebhoy	5
The Female Operatives of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company	125
The Female Operatives of the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company	75
Mrs Bhimjee Shamjee	10
Mrs Shamjee Malsee	5
Mrs Shamjee Mooljee	5
Mrs Velljee Soonderjee	5
Mrs Ruttonsha Dadabhoy	15
Mrs M Solomon	10
Mrs Pandurang Ramnath	2
Mrs. Yeshwant Narayen	3
Mrs. Bhikarjee Dady Nusserwanjee Dadysett.	100
Mrs. Navajbhai Perosha M. Jeejeebhoy	100
Mrs. Hamabai Framjee Rustomjee Cama	100
Mrs. Heerabai Jamsetjee N. Petit	100
Mrs. Maneckbai Perosha B. Jeejeebhai	100
Mrs Buchoobai Merwanjee S. Jeejeebhai	100
Mrs. Awanbai Cavasjee D. Petit	100
Mrs. Awanbai Framjee D. Petit	100
Mrs Goolbai Bomanjee D Petit	100
Mrs Nusserwanjee M Petit	100
Mrs Rustomjee Cooverjee	3
Mrs Gopaljee Calidass	3
Mrs Ibhramji Hussenjis	20
Mrs. Janni	25
Mrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata	100
Mrs. S. Solomon	25
Mrs. E. S. Gubbay	10
Mrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	50
A. Parsee	20
Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper	50
Mrs. Darasha Sorabjee	20
An Admirer	25
Mrs. H. A. Hormarjee	100
Mrs. Munchoobai Navelchund	10
Mrs. Choonibai Munchoobai	5
Mrs. Foolchund Calianchund	10
Mrs. Isaac Nissim	10
Mrs. Jugjeewandass Vurjeewandass	25
Mrs. Pranjeewandass Culliandass	25
Mrs. Hojel	10
Mrs. Bisset	20
The Misses Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy	25
Mrs. Abdoolabhoy Hubibhoy	10
Mrs. Maneckbai Lad	5
Collected by Mrs. W. W. Squire	60
	Rs. 7,447

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Committee at 4 o'clock this evening at Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji's bungalow, Somerset House, Breach Candy.

MILITARY NEWS.

ERRORS and irregularities being frequently noticed in the discharge and transfer documents of British soldiers sent home from this country, the Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of commanding officers concerned to the necessity for greater care being exercised in the preparation of these documents.

IT is notified for information that her Majesty's Indian troopship Crocodile, on the tenth homeward voyage, will call at Aden. The Eupharets replaces the Serapis on the eleventh voyage, leaving England on the 9th March, arriving at Bombay about 5th April, and sailing thence on the 15th April 1890.

LORD REAY AT THE MADRESSA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR on Monday evening laid the foundation-stone of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, for which Government has granted a site opposite the Victoria Terminus. There was a large gathering of the Mussulman community, amongst whom were a number of native chiefs and visitors from Afghanistan. A number of European ladies and gentlemen also added to the gathering. Amongst those present were Sir Raymond West, Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore, H. H. the Thakore of Limree, H. H. the Thakore of Wadwan, Colonel Wilson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Moollah Abu Bakur Khan and Yar Mahomed Khan, Agents to the Ameer of Cabul, Haziz Ahmed Khan, son of the late General Ameer Ahmed Khan of Cabul, Professor Macmillan, the Hon. Mr. Little, Messrs. Budrudin Tyebji, M. C. Murzban, Nuzmudin Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, H. H. Aga Jhangi Shah, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.I.E., S. S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetji, K. N. Kabrajee, D. R. Chichgar, A. M. Dharamsi, J. C. Cama, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hasambhoy Visram, Aga Abdul Hoosein Shirazi, Adamjee Peerbhoy, Khan Bahadur Goolam Mahomed Munshi, and Dr. Temulji B. Nariman.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay accompanied by Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C., arrived about half-past-five, their appearance being greeted with loud cheering. They were escorted by Mr. Budrudin Tyebji to a dais, whereon Lord Reay, occupied the central chair, Lady Reay sitting on his right, and Admiral Sir E. G. Fremantle on his left.

Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, addressing H. E. the Governor, said:—

Your Excellency,—Before asking your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, I think it will not be inappropriate if I give a short history of the movement which is about to culminate in the ceremony of this afternoon. Your Excellency is, no doubt, aware that the Anjuman-i-Islam was founded about fifteen years ago by some of the leading members of the Mussalman community, with the intention and for the purpose of bringing about some amelioration in the condition of the Mussalman community of Western India. The thoughtful part of the Mussalman community have long been convinced that while under the benign influence of the British Government, our Parsee and Hindu brethren were making moral, social, intellectual, and political progress, our co-religionists were lagging behind in the race of life. We, therefore, came to the conclusion that the main, if not the sole, cause of the backward state of the community was the absence of education upon what I may call the Western system. This led us to the conclusion that the evil could only be remedied by supplying facilities for education of the kind that was needed. There were, no doubt, excellent schools established by Government, which were free and open to all sections and classes of her Majesty's subjects.

being in constant communication with you ever since your lordship's arrival in Bombay up to the present moment. I now beg your lordship to lay the foundation-stone of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, and trust that it may prove a blessing to the future generations of the Mahomedan community, and at the same time be a pleasant recollection to your lordship to have lent a helping hand to a just and, I trust, a deserving cause. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor, addressing the gathering, said :—

Your Excellency, your Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I congratulate Mr. Budrudin, and my other Mahomedan friends on this happy beginning. I know what difficulties you have had to meet. These five years have shown me the extraordinary difficulties which have to be overcome in getting necessary funds out of Mahomedans pockets. (Laughter and applause.) I say, advisedly, "in getting the money out of Mahomedan pockets," because I know there is some money in these pockets in Bombay. (Applause.) I see several of my Khoja and Memon friends here present, and if they permitted me to put my hand into their pockets, I know I should get a very nice donation for this institution out of them. (Applause.) However, the figures which have been communicated to us are very encouraging. I say encouraging because I know that Mr. Budrudin and the Hon. Mr. Sayani want some more money. I appeal therefore to your generosity ; I appeal to the generosity of the Chiefs and Princes of India, to assist in the foundation of an institution which has for its only object the education and enlightenment of Mahomedan boys on Mahomedan principles. I know that you attach great value to your own traditions ; I know that you wish this institution not to interfere with that which is most dear to you, your own religion ; and in that respect you know that Government wish to assist you. Now this is not so natural a fact as you may think it is. Quite lately I was reading a debate which took place in the senate of a Parliament of a foreign state, which, like great Britain, counts amongst its subjects a great number of Mahomedans. The subject of debate in Parliament was the question of denominational education, and one of the arguments used against denominational education by a very eminent statesman in that country was this : " If you give denominational education you cannot escape from the Mahomedan school." Now, gentlemen, the British Government is not afraid of the logical result of our grant-in-aid system which is intended to help those who help themselves ; and the logical result of our grant-in-aid system is that Mahomedans should have Mahomedan schools, and that Government should give them the same assistance which it gives to all other sections of the community, I have said all other sections of the community because as a friend of the Mahomedan community, I have always discouraged any attempt on your part to get an exceptional or a preferential treatment, because nothing can weaken your position more in the race than if we were in any way to accept the conclusion that Mahomedans are not able to help themselves, and what I congratulate you upon to-day more especially is that you have shown that you are quite able to stand on your own feet, and to take the benefit of the grant-in-aid system under the same conditions as those under which it is given to Parsees and Hindus. (Applause.) If you will believe me, your future success depends entirely on your realising that there is no hope of any special handicapping for Mahomedans ; but that European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee boys in India must all go through the same educational training as it were if they are to come out and be successful in the race. There are instances of individual Mahomedans which show that these conditions are not at all impossible. You are aware that one of the last appointments I had to make to the Statutory Civil Service was that of a Mahomedan gentleman whose education was the result of his own perseverance and of his own unassisted efforts. I hope there will be many Mahomedans like him ; and that if the Statutory Civil service disappears many Mahomedans will become members of the provincial service which will take its place. (Applause.) There are some very encouraging features. I hold in my hand a very interesting little pamphlet, which is called "An inquiry into the condition of Mahomedan education in the Bombay Presidency," which was written by Mr. Sayani's brother in the year 1884. There I find it stated that in the Director of Public Instruction's report as far back as 1878-79 the Educational Inspector in Sind stated, "in female education the Mussalmans greatly surpass the Hindus, and it is never difficult to get up a school with a considerable number of girls." What applies to girls in Sind should apply to boys in Bombay ; and why should it not ? I therefore hope that there will in this institution be gradually a great increase of students, and especially that the students will not only be recruited, as Mr. Budrudin said just now, from those who have not got the money in their pockets ; but that those who have got the money will send their boys to this institution, thereby stimulating naturally a healthy rivalry between their own children and those of their less favoured co-religionists. (Applause.) I have not yet laid in Bombay the foundation-stone of a college, and those who occasionally reproach me with the preference which they say that I give to technical education will at all events not grudge me laying to-day the foundation-stone of an institution, which is intended to give that classical higher education on which I lay just as much stress as Mr. Budrudin has done. I am quite sure that the fact that you will be taught your own classical authors, Persian and Arabic, will not in any way, if the education is only methodically conducted, interfere with your learning those other branches which are intended to be more directly utilitarian to you in your future lives. We have always found in England that our classical scholars were not at all unpractical men. We have found that whether they were statesman, or whether they were divines, they were good politicians and good theologians, although, or perhaps because, they knew Latin and Greek well, so it will be here. There is no reason why a Mahomedan should not be a good lawyer or a good teacher in the college of arts and in English, because he has to read his own favourite classical authors. I am very glad to see that you have got to-day the good wishes of the representatives of other sections of the community. (Applause.) Their presence here shows that they equally with myself, give a hearty welcome, and this last new competitor in the educational race which is going on in the city of Bombay between the various colleges, and I hope that sooner or later one of my successors, when as Chancellor of the University he gives diplomas to successful students will give many diplomas to students of this Mahomedan College. I have nothing further to add than this, that I will hope every success may attend the efforts of those who will teach in this college, and that in the annals of the history of the Mahomedan community of Bombay this day may always be considered to have been a red-letter day. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency then descended from the dais and approached the foundation-stone, which bore the following inscription in gilt letters :—

THIS FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE
MADRESSA-I-ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM
WAS LAID BY
HIS EXCELLENCY DONALD JAMES XI. LORD REAY
G. C. I. E., LL. D.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH 1890.

Mr. Budrudin Tyabji presented his Excellency with a silver trowel, upon which was inscribed :—"Madrassa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam in token of the laying of the foundation-stone by H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, 31st March, 1890." Into the cavity was placed a glass jar containing copies of the *Bombay Gazette*, of the *Times of India*, and several local native papers, also current coins of the realm. The stone having been placed in position, his Excellency after declaring the stone to have been well and truly laid, returned to his seat on the dais.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to T. E. Lord and Lady Reay, and, in doing so, said :—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay for their kind presence among us this evening, and to his Excellency the Governor for performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of your madressa. To us, the Mussulmans of this city, this evening's ceremony is of deep and paramount interest, as the school of the building of which his Excellency has so graciously laid the foundation-stone this evening, is the first of its kind in this city, and it is but fit and proper that His Excellency, who has given such a remarkable impetus to education in all its branches in this presidency, and whose term of office as Governor of this Presidency is *inter alia* distinguished by the establishment of a considerable number of institutions of public benefit, should perform this ceremony. His Excellency, who is a statesman of great foresight, has with the view of assisting us Mussulmans in making up for lost time, shown to us the most kind consideration, and has evinced cordial sympathy in our efforts, and for many many long years after His Excellency has left our shores (how glad we would all be if he could remain with us longer) (applause), Mussulman students attending this school will exclaim with admiration and gratitude, "It was Lord Reay who did this for us, that good Lord Reay, whose good wife, Lady Reay, used to invite our ladies to purda-parties, and used to exert herself to the best of her power to ameliorate the condition of our womenkind." With these brief remarks I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay. (Loud applause.)

Mr. A. M. Dhar amsi said :—

I have very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which has just been proposed by my friend Mr. Sayani. We all deeply feel thankful to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay for having kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone of this institution. Remembering that H. E. the Governor's departure is drawing nigh, and the calls upon his time must be both pressing and numerous, I say, our gratitude to him is doubly enhanced when he has kindly given a portion of his time in performing the interesting ceremony this evening. The presence of H. E. the Governor here this evening has added another proof, if proof were required, of the deep interest his Excellency takes in the welfare and well-being of our community, and his anxious desire to promote their cause. The president of the Anjuman-i-Islam has told you that the desire, or rather the ambition, of the Anjuman is to convert this institution into a college, and I have no doubt that in the first instance we shall very soon be able to convert it into a high school. We require a little more assistance, which it is hoped will be readily and cheerfully given by the community. It augurs well for this institution that the foundation-stone should be laid by so eminent an educationist as H. E. Lord Reay—(applause)—and I have no doubt that his name will be cherished in grateful memory in connection with this institution. (applause.) Gentlemen, I call upon you to pass the vote of thanks to H. E. Lord Reay with loyal enthusiasm and acclamation. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency the Governor, in reply, said :—

I thank you very cordially for the way in which you have received this too flattering vote of thanks as proposed by my honourable friend. I think I may congratulate you in having obtained a very breezy site, and I hope that the edifice which will arise on it will be worthy of the neighbouring buildings. (Applause.) I am very sorry that my friend Mr. Cazee Shabudin, who I know is much respected by you, cannot be present here to-day. He has set so good an example, and I hope you will follow his example in founding scholarships for young Mahomedans of this institution, for those young students who may be overtaxed with their studies, I may tell you I have already been asked to promote the institution of a Mahomedan gymkhana. (Applause.) I have never understood why there must be a Parsee gymkhana and no Mahomedan gymkhana; but by-and-bye we shall be having a Hindu gymkhana. I do not know why a denominational gymkhana should exist. However the Parsees have in this respect led the way, and I suppose now you think it is your turn to enter into competition as well. I hope you may very soon obtain this gymkhana, and that whatever other openings there may be to show athletic superiority, you may some day be as successful in cricket as our Parsee friends. (Loud applause.)

Three hearty cheers were given for T. E. Lord and Lady Reay as they departed.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. H. F. HATCH, Honorary Secretary, E. C. S. Association, sends us a copy of the following communication from the Central Committee together with an intimation that members of the various Civil Departments who wish to contribute 10 per cent. of their months' pay can send the money direct to Messrs. King King and Co. of Bombay—Select Committee Fund.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 21st instant, transmitting to you the resolutions passed by the Central Committee on the 18th instant, in respect of the selection of witnesses for examination before the Parliamentary Select Committee and other matters connected therewith, I am now desired by the Central Committee to invite your earnest attention to Resolution IV, stating the need of funds and empowering the Committee to call upon all members of the Association to contribute for these special purposes not more than one day's pay.

2. I have now to intimate that from information since received from England, the expenditure will be larger than was anticipated when the Committee limited the call to a day's pay from each member. That sum, it will be observed, was mentioned with reference only to the expenditure that might be required for the payment of witnesses ; but a telegram just received from the London Committee calls upon us urgently for funds for the engagement of Counsel who will be indispensable, and requests the Central Committee to communicate with other Committees.

3. I trust I need not urge upon your Committee the vital importance of taking the utmost advantage of the opportunity now given by the appointment of a Select Committee—an opportunity which I need hardly say can never recur. If we fail now, we fail altogether, and we cannot succeed if we cannot secure the attendance of really competent witnesses and able counsel. I must therefore repeat that it is absolutely necessary that funds should, without delay, be provided to promote the cause we have in view.

4. The Committee is informed that the Civil Engineers have resolved to call for a contribution from each member of their Association of ten per cent. of a month's pay, and it is thought that our Association can do no less.

5. I am therefore directed to suggest that your Committee should at once issue a nominal list, with a column attached for subscriptions, and that members should be strongly urged to provide their share of the funds that are requisite, each man contributing ten per cent. of a month's pay.

6. Civil Engineers, who have subscribed to their own fund, will not be expected to subscribe to the fund which the General Association will now set on foot.

7. The contribution now asked for will be regarded as a special one, and the funds will be devoted wholly to the expenses connected with the Select Committee, a separate account being opened for the purpose.

8. It is proposed that the collections should be forwarded to Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, to be credited to an account in the name of the Central Committee, to be drawn upon solely for expenses connected with the Select Parliamentary Committee ; the account to be regularly kept and audited, and circulated to all the committees. Any balance remaining after the expenses have ceased will be returned *pro rata* to the contributors.

9. Lastly, I am to request that a statement of subscriptions promised and paid up may be forwarded to me not later, if possible, than the 5th April.—Yours faithfully,

W. H. RYLAND, Honorary Secretary,
Calcutta Central Committee, E. C. S. Association.

A FOND MOTHER AND HER PRODIGAL SON.

AN elderly person dressed in the European fashion, accompanied by a boy, stepped into the witness-box yesterday in Mr. Cooper's court, and presented a petition, of which the following is a copy :—"I most humbly and respectfully beg your Worship will be good enough to get my son Piedad, aged about ten years, admitted into Sir D. Sassoon's Reformatory for about one year. He is very mischieviously-inclined, he is very quarrelsome. When he goes out he bring some sort quarrel home, he pitches stones and insults the passers-by. In consequence I find no rest, and on his account I cannot live peaceably with neighbours. Under these circumstances I beg your Worship will have him sent to the above place, where I hope he will get reformed."

The Magistrate informed the parent that the Reformatory was full, and he could not comply with her request. The mother and son then left the Court in company.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Confirmation.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Short Service with address on "the Way of the Cross."

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Swainby in the Prince's Dock, this (Wednesday) evening at half past seven o'clock.

THE VIENNA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

IN connexion with the Agricultural Exhibition, to be held in Vienna in the course of this year, it is proposed to hold also an International Agricultural Congress during the first days of September next.

Persons intending to be present at the Congress should give notice of their intention, and eventually also of the subjects which they propose to lay before the Congress during the month of April 1890.

Before and after the Congress general assemblies will be held, in which reports will be presented and speeches made, but no debates will take place. At the second general meeting the resolutions passed by the various sections will also be published.

The debates will be held in the German or French language.

The Congress will be divided into the following seven sections:—

I.—AGRICULTURE.

(1) Agricultural management.—Agriculture, domestic animals, management of fields, veterinary subjects, &c.

(2) Special branches of agriculture.—Culture of fruit, wine, vegetables, tobacco, hop, hemp, silk-worms, bees, breeding of fish, &c.

(3) Agricultural Engineering.—Organisation of the service, draining and irrigation, regulating of rivers, canals, reservoirs, cisterns, conduits, marshes, division of land, buildings, means of transport, the use of waste stuff, &c.

(4) Agricultural Industry.—The manufacture of sugar, brewing, mills, dairy farming, &c.

(5) Agricultural education and agronomic researches.

II.—FORESTRY.

(6) Management of Forests.—Generally, wood and timber trade, forest engineering, recent researches and experiences, &c.

III.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

(7) Political economy.—Agrarian legislation and policy, statistics, societies, insurance, agricultural banks, protection of birds, &c.

Intending members are requested to send after the 1st of July next 10 florins or 25 francs (£1) to the Committee of the Agricultural Congress in Vienna (I. Herrengasse 13), when they will receive their tickets as members, and also a special programme of the proceedings. Special reductions on the Austro-Hungarian railways will be granted to members, as also a season ticket for the agricultural exhibition. They will also be admitted to the fetes given on the occasion and to the excursions to different large estates, which will be made after the Congress.

The above-named Committee will also be glad to give all further information on the subject.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SAKHARAM MANKU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sholapore, who, in January last, convicted the accused of the murder of his wife, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Shantaram appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar for the accused.

It appeared that one day, in December last, while returning home from the fields, the accused murdered his wife. The reason assigned by the accused was that he had discovered the deceased's miscondact with a stranger the preceding day ; and that, observing her speak to the very man the following morning, he, under a sudden impulse, struck her without any intention of causing her death. The Sessions Judge remarked that, as the evidence on this point was afforded almost entirely by the accused's confessions, there was no means of going beyond his own version of the matter. Considering that the accused might probably have committed the act under some degree of provocation, though it was not grave and sudden enough to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Mr. Tagore abstained from passing the capital sentence. On the whole, his Honor was of opinion that secondary punishment would meet the ends of justice ; and the accused was sentenced to life-transportation. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence, which were confirmed.

OFFENCES UNDER THE ABKARI ACT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHAND KETAB.

THIS was a report by Mr. Loch, District Magistrate of Khandeish, of the proceedings of the trial in this case before Mr. Walker, First-class Magistrate of Jalgaon. The latter in January last convicted the accused of three offences, under the Abkari Act, of importing five bottles of liquor from foreign territory, selling a bottle of liquor, and being in possession of five bottles of liquor ; and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 for each offence. It appeared that the Abkari Inspector of the District, hearing of the accused frequently selling liquor, visited his house in company of the police patel, and there found a man drinking a bottle of liquor, which he alleged he had purchased from the accused for eight annas. The trying Magistrate, on the evidence adduced, convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above. Mr. Loch in his report remarked that it appeared to him to be doubtful whether a person, who had been convicted of one of the offences under section 43 as to the illicit import, transport, manufacture, or sale of liquor, could also be convicted under section 47 for the illegal possession of liquor. The illegal possession was a necessary element of the offences under section 43 where the amount was above that allowed by the rules ; and that it ought not, in his opinion, to be treated as a separate offence. Section 47 was intended to meet cases when no offence could be proved except that of having more liquor than the quantity permitted by the rules. Mr. Loch therefore recommended that the sentence, under section 47, be reversed. Their lordships, in disposing of the report, said that a man who illegally imported liquor might keep it in his possession for sometime after he imported it. The importation and possession in such a case would be distinct offences. But in the present case the importation seemed to have involved the possession of which the accused was convicted. Their lordships therefore reversed the sentence of fine passed under section 47 of the Act. The fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN.

A MOST brutal and savage assault, which it is may feard result in the death of one of the parties attacked, was committed by a Mahomedan named Jan Mahomed Roshun, on Monday night. It seems that at Hoozria Mohola, Mazagon, there resides a widow, named Chandbee, who earns a precarious living for herself and her children by selling eggs and cotton-seed. On Monday she had just returned home for the night when this man Jan Mahomed followed her into her room, demanded from her her earrings and the gold ornaments she was wearing in her ears. Not only that, but he threatened to stab her should she refuse, and frightened the poor woman by flourishing an open knife over her head. She fled in fear into the room of a neighbour, named Gunesh Byrco ; but the Mahomedan followed her. Kicking open the door he was opposed by the Purdasee whom he stabbed on the right side of the neck. He next turned his attention to the woman, and brutally attacked her. He stabbed her violently with his knife over and over again, inflicting wounds on her head, shoulders, back, arms, and legs. An Irani Parsi hearing the screams of the woman ran to her assistance, and at once threw himself on the murderous Mahomedan. After a struggle the Parsi disarmed Mahomed, and made him prisoner. Then calling for a policeman he handed his charge into custody. Mahomed Roshun was yesterday charged with the assault at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Guider before Mr. P. Ryan, but as the woman Chandbee was unable to appear, being confined to the J. J. Hospital, the two cases were postponed for hearing till the 15th instant.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed the general officers commanding districts in England and Scotland to form signalling companies in each of the volunteer defence brigades included in their command. Every battalion is to contribute two assistant instructors and six signallers to the brigade company ; and two officers, who possess certificates from the inspector of army signalling, are to be selected to command each company. His Royal Highness impresses upon commanding officers the necessity of maintaining their signallers in a high state of efficiency ; and the sections of the signalling companies are to be exercised together on every occasion of their brigades being called out for drill or encampment.

THE VICEROY ON THE BUDGET.

IN the course of his speech on the Budget in Council lately the Viceroy said :—

"We have again taken advantage of the passing of a small and comparatively unimportant measure affecting the Imperial finances in order to give Hon'ble Members an opportunity of considering and criticising the general financial policy of the Government of India. It will be in the recollection of the Council, that when, twelve months ago, a similar opportunity was contrived, I was able to state that, in our opinion, the time had come when the right of discussing the Budget should be secured to the Legislative Council and when the exercise of that right should no longer depend upon casual facilities such as we have been able to afford this year and last. Since I made this announcement, steps have been taken to make good the assurance which I was then able to give. I was not without hopes that the legislation necessary for the purpose of carrying out these improtant constitutional changes might have been passed last year, and that we might, ere now, have been engaged in the task of considering the regulations under which these newly-acquired rights might be exercised. The Secretary of State was fully prepared to introduce the measure during the Parliamentary Session of 1889. Hon'ble members, however, are aware of the difficulties which attend Imperial legislation and cannot have been surprised, even if they were disappointed, to find that the attempt to pass a Councils Bill during the Session of 1889 was abandoned. A Bill is, as Hon'ble members are aware, now before Parliament. It contains provisions which will be effectual fot the purpose of redeeming the pledges given last year, and I earnestly trust that it may become law before the Session terminates. This is, I need not say, not a proper occasion for discussing the other provisions of the Bill, with which Hon'ble Members are no doubt familiar—provisions which effect the composition of this and of the Provincial Legislative Councils. I venture, however, to express my hope that too much credence will not be attached to the wholly unauthorised rumours which are circulated from time to time in regard to the attitude of the present Government of India towards this most important constitutional question. For the opinions expressed by us in the correspondence which the Secretary of State has thought proper to lay before Parliament we accept the fullest responsibility. For other opinions confidently attributed to us, but not, so far as I am aware, disclosed in any statement of our views, official or unofficial, which has been given to the public, we disclaim all responsibility. I will only add that I earnestly trust that even those who would themselves desire to see a scheme more ambitious and far-reaching than that of the Secretary of State, adopted by the Government of India and by her Majesty's Government, will not, for that reason, allow themselves to be led to disparage unjustly the measure which has lately been passed by the House of Lords—a measure which I honestly believe marks one of the greatest advances which has been made for many years past in the direction of a liberal reform of our institutions.

"It will not be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council with any lengthened observations upon the Financial Statement of the Hon'ble Member. I feel sure that I am only expressing the opinion of my colleagues when I say that we have listened to it with feelings of much satisfaction. I should be sorry to allow myself to be drawn into an over-sanguine estimate of our financial situation in the future. Such anticipations are always dangerous ; they are particularly dangerous in India, a country in which a portion at all events of the population can never be regarded as wholly beyond the reach of disasters involving the financial position of the Government for the time being. I think, however, that we may, without erring in this respect, say that our present situation is eminently hopeful, and that signs are not wanting to show that we are at last emerging from that series of lean years through which we have travelled with so much anxiety of late. The steady increase in the volume of our trade, in the amount of the receipts from most of our Railways, and in our income from land revenue and from the principal heads of taxation all point to the approach of a time when we shall have less cause for anxiety than we have had for some time past.

"The proposals of the Hon'ble the financial member are simple and intelligible. There is no occasion for seeking new sources of Imperial revenue. The measure now before us, which adds a comparatively insignificant sum to our income, is to be justified on political rather than on financial grounds.

"Some complaint has been made of us because we have not at once taken advantage of the first symptoms of returning prosperity in order to remit taxation. Those by whom this complaint is made cannot, I venture to think, have thoroughly realised our position. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar referred to the reduction of the Salt Duty and to the question of raising the minimum at which incomes are liable to be taxed. The reduction of the Salt Duty by 8 annas to Re. 2., the rate at which it stood until the beginning of 1888, would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 1,500,000. The raising of the taxable minimum of incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, would cost us about Rs. 300,000. It might perhaps have been possible for us to reduce taxation under one or other of these heads, and yet to make both ends meet in the financial year upon which we are about to enter. I hope, however, it will not be contended in this room that it is the duty of the Government of India at once to remove taxation merely because it happens for the moment to have at its command resources which would permit it to adopt such a course. The removal of an existing tax is very nearly as serious a matter as the imposition of a new one. A Government has no right to abandon revenue until it has a reasonable certainty that, at all events, as far as it is able to foresee the future, it will be able to dispense with that revenue. A policy which would impose taxes one year and remove them the next because there was a break in the clouds, with the prospect of being compelled to reimpose them immediately afterwards, is not worthy of the name of a policy, and would be fatal not only to the stability of our finances, but to the comfort and convenience of the public. We are, I believe, not yet in a position permanently to abandon revenue to the extent involved in any of the above proposals. It may be that the time will come when we shall be able to consider them favourably, and when that time comes the Hon'ble the Financial Member will no doubt bear in mind the recommendations to which we have listened. That time has, however, not come yet.

"I venture, however, to go further and to say that even if our prospects were better assured than I believe them to be ; even if we were in no doubt as to the future of exchange ; even if our income from Opium were less precarious thad it unfortunately is—the Hon'ble the Financial Member deserves to be supported in his determination to give the first place, not to small remissions of taxation, but to the restoration of the annual provision which, under the arrangement come to twelve years ago, it was decided to make, as a national insurance against famine. It has always seemed to me that that was an eminently sound and prudent policy, in pursuance of which the Government of India determined to make every year a fixed provision for the purpose of enabling the country to meet the recurrent strain to which its finances have from time to time been exposed from failure of crops involving failure of revenue, or direct expenditure in relief. It is not necessary for me to add to what the Hon'ble Member has said in regard to the misconceptions into which the public mind has fallen—misconceptions which, I am afraid, have not been yet entirely removed—in regard to the nature of this arrangement, and the uses to which the funds provided under it may legitimately be put. I wish, however, to express my adhesion to the principle upon which the Hon'ble Member has acted, and to say that I think with him that, now that we find ourselves able to dispose of surplus revenues, our first duty is to use them for the purpose of restoring the annual Famine grant. I trust that nothing may occur to prevent those who are responsible for the government of India from henceforth giving effect to the wise intentions of our predecessors, and so regulating the income and expenditure of the Imperial Government, that the pressure of the bad years may always be to some extent relieved out of the affluence of the good. It was only in consequence of exceptional pressure, only because its poverty, and not its will, consented, that the Government of India found itself constrained during the last few years to cease from making this annual provision ; and, considering the nature of the taxation to which it had become necessary to resort, I do not think it will be seriously argued that, in preferring a temporary suspension of the arrangements for insurance against famine to the imposition of additional taxation, Lord Dufferin's Government did not exercise a wise choice. Our first duty, now that we find ourselves face to face with a more promising condition of affairs, is to revert to the sound policy instituted by our predecessors, and to endeavour in each year to provide out of our current revenues a substantial sum to be applied towards the alleviation of the permanent financial liabilities of the State. I trust that a considerable portion at all events of the sum thus appropriated may be applied to the construction of railways which under less fortunate circumstances might have remained unbuilt, or for which it might have been necessary to provide capital out of borrowed funds—railways the construction of which will not only bring a direct return to the national Exchequer, but also afford increased security to a part of the people of this country against risk from famine. I was not able to follow exactly the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, which had reference rather to the manner in which this portion of the accounts was shown. I venture, however, to think that, if we have regard to the essence of the transaction, we are entitled to say that by thus applying our revenues either in diminution of existing debt, or in avoiding the necessity of adding to it, we shall permanently strengthen our finances and, in the truest sense of the word, make provision for insurance against famine.

"Of the duties which the Government of India owes to the tax-payers of the country, the duty of, as far as possible, avoiding an increase of the national indebtedness is one of the most binding. Whatever may be our apprehensions with regard to the future, we have at least the consolation of knowing that the indebtedness of India has, up to the present, been kept within the most moderate limits, and that the rate limits and the burden of that indebtedness is fortunately tending to diminish, and not to increase. I do not know whether Hon'ble Members have had time to refer to the extremely interesting paragraph which appears under the heading of "Interest on Debt" at page 25 of the Statement which lies upon the table. If they have done so they will no doubt have observed the following facts which appear to me to deserve special attention :—

"Our total indebtedness in sterling at the end of the present year amounts in round numbers to 98 millions sterling, of which no less than 32 millions was borrowed on account of Railways and other profitable enterprises. When we remember that of the 66 millions which remain, between 40 and 50 millions were incurred at the time of the Mutiny, we shall, I think, congratulate ourselves that the obligations which we have inherited are not heavier. Turning from the sterling debt to our indebtedness in rupees, it appears from the statistics given at page 26 that by far the greater portion of that debt, or Rx. 96 millions out of Rx. 113 millions, is represented by Railways and Irrigation Works. Of the interest for which we shall be liable next year, and which will amount altogether to Rx. 4,671,000, Rx. 4,000,000 in round numbers are chargeable to interest on Railways and Irrigation Works : in other words, considerably more than three quarters of the whole of our rupee debt represents expenditure upon remunerative enterprises for which the State obtains a fair return, or for which, at all events, we have valuable assets to show. The balance, which may be stated in round numbers at Rx. 700,000, represents the ordinary rupee debt of India. This, however, includes sums which have from time to time been advanced by the Government of India to public bodies, or sums held by the Government as currency investments. The amount annually recovered from the persons or Corporations to whom money has thus been advanced has, year after year, tended to bear a larger proportion to that for which the Government of India has itself been liable, and this increase has gone on until the amount so recovered, which in 1882-83 represented little more than one-third of total charge for interest, will in the year upon which we are about to enter actually exceed the total charge which we shall have to meet.

"These are facts to which, amid much that is doubtful and precarious, we can look with unqualified satisfaction. Whatever be the trials which may await us in the future ; whatever be the strain to which in years to come our financial resources may be subjected from war, or scarcity, or failure of revenue, we shall be able to encounter that strain in proportion as we have during years of peace and sufficiency strengthened our finances and refrained from adding to the burden of our public liabilities.

In another respect the accounts of the year which has just come to a close must be most gratifying to us. I refer to the proof which they afford to the continuous and rapid improvement of the recently acquired Province of Upper Burma. The revenue of the Province, which has doubled during the last three years, now exceeds a crore of rupees : it is said to be collected without difficulty, and the Chief Commissioner reports that he has every reason to believe that it will continue to expand. other indications are equally favourable. The receipts from the Upper Burma Railway are highly satisfactory, and will, we expect, exceed the working expenses by Rx. 50,000 next year. It may perhaps be interesting to Hon'ble Members to know that the only item of Burmese revenue which does not tend to increase is that derived from Excise, the diminution of which we shall no doubt look upon with tolerant eyes. The country is rapidly settling down ; in fact, if we exclude from consideration the operations in progress in the Chin-Lushai country, there has been no employment of troops, except in the district of Magwe and on the Wuntho border, where there has always been a certain amount of turbulence. Concurrently with the general return of the population to peaceful pursuits there has been a rapid falling off in serious crime and in the number of admissions to jail. These have, I learn from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, fallen from 2,500 in the month of May last to 1,500 in the month of December. This fortunate state of things has enabled the Chief Commissioner to recommend a decrease in the Military Police Force employed in the country, and there is little doubt that further reductions will prove practicable before long. I ventured last year to cite, as an indication of the improvement which the country was undergoing, the increase in the number of households under assessment to the Thathameda or house-tax. The number of those thus assessed has, I understand increased by nearly 30,000 in the past twelve months—an increase which, although partly explained by the closer supervision exercised by the local authorities, is certainly due in the main to the manner in which families at one time either absent from the country, or in hiding, are how settling down peaceably in their homesteads. Considering that little more than four years have passed since Upper Burma became a part of the British Empire, we are, I think, justified in regarding with satisfaction the state of things which I have described.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

REV. TH. DALHOFF, S.J., Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following local and out-station donations received from 1st January to 31st March, 1890 :—

LOCAL DONATIONS.

	Rs.
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, L.L. D., G. C. I. E	50
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G. Cotton, Esq., for Jan. Feb. and March (monthly Rs. 10)	30
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The Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund	20
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H. H. Maharani Surnomorjee, C.I., Cossim bazaar.	100
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Rao Bahadur Anant Ramchandra Lotlikar, Sayantvadi	5
From a friend	5
Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhoy, Surat	5

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

MR. SPENCER'S ACCIDENT AT ALLAHABAD.

PUBLIC sympathy is in a great way with Mr. Percival Spencer, writes *The Morning Post* for the very unfortunate accident which prevented him from undertaking his first balloon ascent and parachute descent at Allahabad on Saturday afternoon last. The circumstance wears a still more regrettable aspect when we come to consider the great loss Mr. Spencer has sustained in the burning of his fire balloon, which bars him from giving any more performances in India, at least for the present, in places where gas is not obtainable. It was just one of those accidents of every day life for which no one in particular can be held responsible. From an early hour on Saturday, Mr. Spencer was at the Khushru Bagh personally supervising the preliminary arrangements for having the balloon inflated. In the centre of the enclosure from where Mr. Spencer was to have made his ascent was excavated a tunnel leading to a chimney temporarily constructed of mud and brick. This tunnel was filled with inflammable materials, and, as in the case of a fire-proof balloon, the necessary precautions were taken to allow of just sufficient heat to raise it. At a quarter-past 5 o'clock, when the enclosure began to fill with spectators, the process of inflating the balloon commenced, A contingent of soldiers from the 60th Rifles was deputed to hold down the balloon over the chimney while this operation was in progress. There was a strong current of wind blowing at the time, and suddenly, without it being noticed, the flames from the chimney caught the balloon inside burning parts of the balloon. Hardly was the fire arrested, when another portion of the globe was seen to be in flames. However, through the strenuous efforts of the soldiers and others present, the flames were extinguished, but not before the unfortunate young aeronaut had sustained a loss of £150. It was then all over, and Mr. Spencer was unable to keep to his engagement. In a happy little speech he made to the assembled spectators he expressed his sincere regrert at the unfortunate accident, which he said was one due to no fault of any one. He thanked them for the support they accorded him, although he said the gate money realized barely covered the expenses of that evening's show. To make up for the disappointment Mr. Spencer promised to procure his gas balloon "the Empress of India," from Calcutta by Thursday next, and give another balloon ascent and parachute descent at some convenient spot near the Gas Works, to which all those who held their counterfoil tickets would be admitted free. The precise date of his exhibition will be duly notified in these columns. It would appear that while at Hyderabad (Deccan

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is reported that Prince George of Wales, acting, doubtless, under the advice of his elders, has declined to be promoted to the rank of commander while still so junior a lieutenant. It is well-known that his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, has frequently expressed his regret that he was pushed on too prematurely in a service he loves so well, and from which he has been obliged to practically retire so unwillingly and at so early an age. The wisdom gained by this experience is a sufficient reason for Prince George's forthcoming appointment as lieutenant-commander of the Thrush. There is little doubt but that he will acquit himself creditably in that capacity, but as he has only four-and-a-half years' seniority his subordinates must be of still less standing, and the ship will have a very junior staff of officers indeed; but very likely the little craft will be none the worse commanded, navigated, and engineered on that account. Admiral Hotham, at all events does not seem to consider youth as any bar to efficiency.

A Devonport correspondent tells the *Globe* that the operatives at Keyham engineering factory have for some weeks now been working continuously night and day; and for what, do my readers suppose? Not because there is pressing and urgent need for certain machinery to be completed with all possible dispatch, but "for the purpose of spending the unexhausted wages vote for the present financial year," and this overtime system is to be continued till the end of the month. Now this is an abuse of the gravest kind. Anybody who has ever had anything to do with workmen knows that overtime work is extravagant and expensive, and only to be justified by dire necessity. Is it always to remain impossible for our Government yards to be conducted on the same common sense principles of commercial economy as the establishments of private firms? Who is the passed master in the science of red tape who is responsible for this disgraceful flinging away of public money? I have seen in my time, continues the writer, many tons of valuable stores thrown overboard towards the end of a commission because the officers in charge of them did not dare to pay off at home with a surplus. That scandal has been long ago done away with, but this at Keyham is not one whit more defensible.

Some time ago, writes *Industries*, we gave details of the proposals for increasing the American Navy, which, if carried out, would give America an unquestioned place in the ranks of the great maritime Powers. The French seem determined to keep well up in the race, and Germany is inclined to follow the example. In fact, it looks as if we were going to have almost as much naval as we have military aggrandisement. The following figures show the French programme of naval construction for 1891, and the British one for last year, from which it will be observed that the French have resolved to keep up a large number of torpedo-boats, while our programme, when carried out, will give us a strong position as regards cruisers:—

	French	British
Ironclads...	10	10
Cruisers	11	42
Torpedo cruisers... ...	2	18
Torpedo despatch boats, &c.	8	—
Torpedo-boats, seagoing...	12	—
Tropedo-boats, first class	35	—
	78	70

These two lists somewhat reflect the characters of the British and the French nations. The former are solid, and believe in ironclads and swift cruisers, while the latter seem to put more faith in light torpedo-boats. No doubt the relative numbers are also influenced by the conditions which would arise should either of the nations become involved in war.

The Army and Navy Gazette says it has been proposed to introduce a bill in the United States Congress of which the following are the conditions:—1. Free admission of all ships of over 3,000 tons, wherever built, to American registry. 3. Admission of materials for shipbuilding of all classes duty free. 2. The same subsidy for ships of American construction as that paid by Great Britain to her lines from Liverpool to New York and from Southampton to Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and the West Coast of South America, for any line that will make the voyages in the same time, and *pro rata* a subsidy for the fast ships engaged in the shorter voyages, where mail services are required. 4. The same contracts that are made by the British Admiralty with owners of any steamships who would build them in such a way that they shall meet the requirements of the navy. In this way it is hoped that the coastwise trade will still be virtually protected, while the competition of the larger class of ships thus introduced will force American shipbuilders into such emulation that there will soon be no occasion to give orders for vessels of any size from abroad.

The State does not pretend to supply the soldier with a complete diet, writes the *Broad Arrow*. It allows him 2 lbs. of bread and ½ lb. of uncooked meat a day, but the rest of his food he must provide for out of his pay. Any addition to the ration is, therefore, only an increase of pay under another name, and this, we fear, there is no chance of a War Minister proposing. But economy and management may make the rations go further than they have hitherto done, and to this extent the army should benefit. Prizes for good cookery were suggested by Sir Stafford Northcote's Committee as being a means of feeding the soldier better without increasing the cost of his food, and the War Office has done well to adopt the suggestion. It might have done so, it is true somewhat more promptly, but the Army Order of this month is satisfactory, at all events, as showing that the authorities still have the dietary question before them. And so, we trust, it may remain, for the feeling of the army requires the close and constant attention both of regimental officers and of the authorities at headquarters.

The Navy Estimates were issued on Saturday (8th ult.) The net estimate for the coming financial year is £13,786,600, being an increase of £101,200 as compared with the net estimate for the expiring financial year. There is an increase of £194,500 in shipbuilding material, £89,863 in wages, £42,100 in victualling, and £35,556 in the *personnel* for shipbuilding, while there is a decrease of £264,300 on contract work. The total estimated expenditure upon new construction without armaments in the coming year is £6,551,031 exclusive of the cost of the Australian squadron, made up as follows—namely, £2,955,101 for the ships building and completing in her Majesty's dockyard, and £3,595,930 upon the vessels constructing by contract, which is to be defrayed out of the special fund created under the Naval Defence Act, and is not included in the ordinary estimates. The expenditure on the dockyard-built vessels is to be met out of the unexpended balance of 1889-90, from the votes and stores provided in 1890-91, and by advances under the provisions of the Naval Defence Act.

The annual return of the Volunteer corps of Great Britain for the year 1889 was issued on Friday, the 7th ult. The efficients of all arms numbered 216,999, and the non-efficients 7,022, the number enrolled being 224,021. The numbers in 1888 were 220,124 efficients, 6,345 non-efficients, and 226,464 enrolled. The total number of proficients who had qualified for the sepcial grant of 50s, was 19,133—6,179 officers, and 12,954 sergeants. The number in 1888 was 19,096—6,164 officers and 12,932 sergeants. Forty-eight officers and 81 non-commissioned officers passed in signalling, and 1,226 officers passed in tactics and qualified for the special grant. The number present at inspection was 191,007, against 196,707 in the previous year. The number enrolled falls short of the authorised establishment by 35,562.

The lively story of the march on Tel-el-Kebir told by Sergeant Palmer in the *Nineteenth Century* has been much criticised, and two of the chief incidents have been flatly contradicted. But, in justice to the penman soldier ("lawyer," as he would be called in the regiment), it appears that his account of the chloroforming of a drunken fellow who was making a noise when silence had been ordered, has been established, although it is pretty clear that Lord Wolseley had not previously ordered him to be bayoneted. But the other story is far more interesting, especially as it has been challenged in the House of Commons. He tells us that two "Glasgow Irishmen" played the traitor in battle, and raising a cry of "Retire!" were promptly put out of the way by their comrades. The story is contradicted by the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*; but Sergeant Palmer sticks to it. In itself it is by no means unlikely, and, if authentic, it is one of those things which the honour of a regiment tries to conceal. But, having been made public, it ought to be sifted—not by Mr. Stanhope, as Mr. Justin McCarthy suggested on Monday, but by the "Glasgow Irishmen" whose corporate and complex nationality has been grievously offended, or by the London Irishmen (such as Mr. Justin McCarthy), who are understood to be *ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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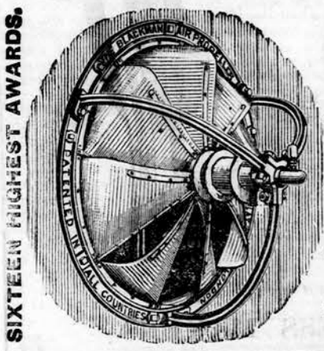

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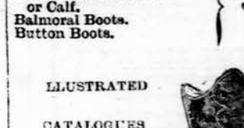

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« D' GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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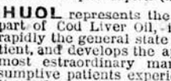
BY ROYAL  LETTER PATENT

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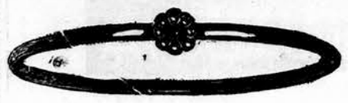

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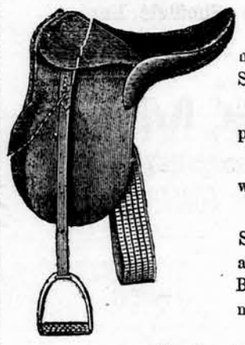

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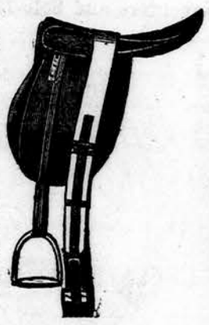

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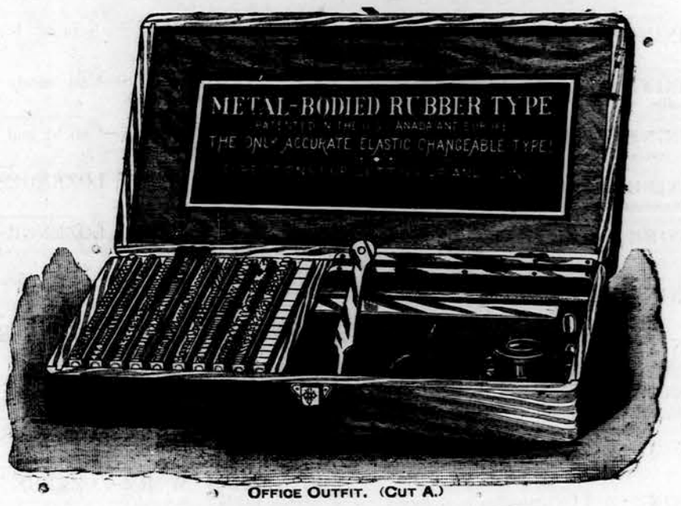

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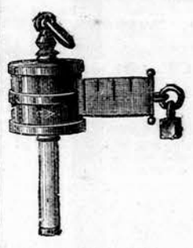

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